THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No: 55,381—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th July	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
15th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
29th "	EGYPT	8000	----	---
5th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	1900	----	---
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	----	---
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	----	---
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	1900	----	---
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
28th "	MANTUA b	110.0	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6813	----	---
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	----	---
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	----	---
9th "	EGYPT	8000	----	---
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	----	---
30th "	PERSIA	8000	----	---
6th "	MARMORA	10500	----	---
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	1031	----	---
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	----	---

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 518 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7310	3 June	26 June	13 July	---
City of Paris	7570	27 May	17 June	19 July	---
City of Glasgow	5529	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	---
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	26 Aug.	---
City of Calcutta	7512	29 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	---
City of Lahore	7153	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	---
City of Athens	5594	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	---	30 Sept.
City of York	7310	10 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	---
City of Paris	6572	28 Sept.	24 Oct.	---	15 Nov.
City of Benares	5573	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	---
City of London	5030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	---
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	---
City of Lahore	7153	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7099	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	22 Dec.	---
City of Athens	5594	11 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7310	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	5529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	18 Mar	---
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7099	16 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	---
City of Athens	5594	23 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	---
City of York	7310	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	5529	10 Apr.	2 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All these steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	643
" London via Marseilles	653	1041	489	810
" Liverpool	605	937	465	704

Quarantine granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamers provided it is found to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin.

FREE OF CHARGE.

The Faces advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE,

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	13th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	14th July	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 13th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3415 tons, sailing on or about Saturday, 8th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

8th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gilhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	525
Intermediate Class to London	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	675
Saloon Class to London	545 to 585
" Class to London and back	865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Danneskiold	5993	25th July 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

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SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

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Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ART

Art is the expression of man's joy in his work.—William Morris.

Assisted by the skilled experience of the gem cutter and mounter, the art of Jewelry Manufacture has grown from the coarser ideals of the past into progressive daintiness and refinement which has helped to furnish unceasingly modern conceptions and character in the various ornaments which add beauty and grace to the fashionably dressed. Gems and pearls have undoubtedly given an essential and reciprocating influence to the high standard which has already been attained. Compare the little jewelled knick-knacks of to-day with the crude and rude lumps and bands of gold of three or four decades back, the difference in workmanship and design will strikingly disclose themselves. The brooch, the bracelet, the pendant, the necklace and other dainty trinkets of to-day would be absolutely ashamed of their prototypes of a past age. The present prevailing tendency for quaintness and delicacy have called into manufacture a collection of various ornaments of the most delightful trellised and interwoven patterns, and these have been speedily followed by an invasion of new designs for finger-rings and ear-rings, in gold and platinum lacework of the most charming description, enriched with gems, showing an absolute banishment of the so-called "Indian setting" which invariably implied faulty stones.

In his attempts to obtain the maximum of effect, the gem mounter has been guided in the choice of his setting by quality, colour and form. It is only well cut, clear, pure gems with uniform and uninterrupted polished surfaces which afford scope for the exercise of distintive taste and judgment by the jeweller, and which qualities make up the features of a jeweller's refined and dainty stock.

Messrs. Marcks & Co. are sure that a half hour spent in looking over their collection of jewelled novelties will give the utmost pleasure. You are cordially invited to call and you will not be troubled by any of our staff with even a suspicion of a request to purchase.

150° "SHELL" "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL" 150° 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	" 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	" 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	" 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	" 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2, Green Street Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chowkis, No. 6.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbeam Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam [in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS

ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

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RESTAURANT.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST,
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DINNER.

SELECTED BILL-OF-FARE DAILY.

ENGLISH SIDE DISHES—A SPECIALITY

BEST WINES AND SPIRITS

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

MESSING SUPPLIED MODERATELY

ON MONTHLY TERMS.

CONTRACTS FOR EVENING PARTIES, DINNERS, ETC.,

UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

PEARSE & CO., Established 1872. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Telephone, No. 1037. PEARSE & CO., By Appointment, to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1911.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days' racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1911 :—

(A) About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 29th July and it is proposed to hold 7 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 5 Extra Meetings after Poona Race, 2nd Meeting.)

(B) POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days.
2nd, 6th, 9th and 16th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days.
23rd 27th and 30th September.

(C) CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (13th and 18th September.)

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 60
Each Lady .... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST and SECOND MEETINGS and CLOSED MEETING, comprising B. & C.
Each Gentleman..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.	SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket .....Rs. 5	Single Ticket .....Rs. 1 8
Lady..... „ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
	Lady ..... „ 0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Race Stand, Poona, 1st June, 1911.

NOTICE.

MR. C. BEYER having left our service, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to him has been revoked, and he has no longer authority to represent our firm for any purpose whatever.

W. WOLF & SONS.

4th July, 1911.

DELHI DURBAR.

THE WHOLE of the FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT purchased for the Government of India and Bengal Camps, Delhi Durbar, is now FOR SALE, delivery being given early in January. It includes Tents of all description, Drawing Room Furniture, Sitting Room and Bed Room Suites, Electric Light Fittings and Equipment Carpets, Linen, Special Patent Stoves, etc. The goods will be delivered at any Railway Station desired by purchasers freight paid, with guarantee of correct description at 60 per cent of cost price to Government.

As the whole of the goods have been obtained at special rates owing to the number of the orders given, this offers an exceptional opportunity to Hotels and Boarding Houses and those setting up house to obtain great bargains: Any inspection of the goods, the major portion of which are now at Calcutta, is open to *bona fide* purchasers. Orders will be booked in order of receipt. A full list of the articles for sale with their cost price, and the place at which they may be inspected, can be obtained on application to :—

Capt. CECIL ALLENSON,
Grand Hotel, Simla,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1911, has been declared payable on and after MONDAY, July 17th, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1911.

WARRANTS for the amount of the Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

INTIMATION should be given to the Bank of any change of address,

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

July 7th 1911.

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Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
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Hi ! Hi ! Hi ! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	...Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
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Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
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Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
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Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one ?	Chas. R. Whittle
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The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
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RESERVE FUND..... „	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
27, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon ; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate	Discount Rate
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 21 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY ...	... ONE ANNA.	

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... „ 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: 2 barrels wine, 19 cases whisky, cases printed matter, chinaware, hardware, lamps, toys, razors, essences, musical instruments, bundle carpets, dry dates, gum, myrrh, doora silk cotton, kegs, redlead, and soda crystal, drum turpentine, steel bars, C. I. pipes, fire bricks, pieces jarrah—timber, unmanufactured tobacco, deck chairs, and one old Customs boat, and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

2 barrels wine.
19 cases whisky.

ALSO

at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Victoria Dock, unclaimed Warehouse No. 10—
26 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE, 145 CASES COSSIA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Vernigady, Mandvi, in the Godown of Mr. Laljee Godhoo, on account of the concerned—145 cases damaged cossia.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Bhandarwada, Mazgoan, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from, and by the order of, Mr. Abdul Burjorji Wadia, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Abdul Tyeb Hyderalli, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 12th day of February, 1911, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, formerly one of the Mazgoan estates, called the Pookhari of Bhandarwada, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhandarwada, Mazgoan, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 22, and New No. 16251, Old Survey No. 57, and New Survey No. 3622, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 4769 (1), and Street No. 20, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the Mazgoan Road, on or towards the west and south by the property of Hydersalli Abdul Kayum, and on or towards the north by a passage of the Oart and beyond that by the property of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate on the northern side of Bhuleshwar Road "Known as Callisndas Oart," out of Fort, Bombay.

By order of L. W. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 570 of 1891 and Appeal No. 816, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, passed in the above Suit and dated the 16th day of November, 1910 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on the premises at 5 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, buildings, chawls and stables standing thereon, and known as Callisndas' Oart, situate on the North side of Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,206 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the temple of Jivan Laljt Maharaj, on the South by the aforesaid Bhuleshwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Tribhowandas Vanidas, partly by the Amburam Khatri's Wady and partly by Roopji Lalloobhai Mody's Wady and on the West by the Temple of Dham Thyam Laljt Chiman Laljt and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 5104 to 5106; 5107; 5108 to 5110, 5111, 5112, 5113, 5114 and 5115-16 and Street Nos. 191-93-95-97 99 and 201, 2036 (2) 3, 4 to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 205 207, 209 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver.

The gross monthly rental of the property when fully Let is about Rs. 2,700.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Auctioneers or the Receiver.

Attention of capitalists and investors in properties is drawn to this sale, as very rarely a property in such known locality and yielding a large regular income is offered for public competition.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Lovers of Art and Gentlemen desirous of decorating their Halls and Drawing Rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH OIL PAINTINGS, by famous Artists and Valuable Household Furniture, made to order.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India, and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned, a consignment of rich oil paintings of different subjects by famous artists in rich massive gilt frames, suitable for decorating halls and drawing rooms.

Also valuable French and mahogany polished household furniture, such as single and double door mirror almyrahs, zoonda almyrah, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, sliding dining tables and chairs, easy and Curzon chairs, dressing and washband tables, writing tables, marble topped tables and teapoys, iron framed cottage piano, safe on stand, glass and panel screen, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Monday, the 10th inst.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 8th July, 1911.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of office furniture, consisting of writing tables, chairs, pigeon hole cupboards and tables, glass screens, oval table, pictures, copying press with table, partitions, teakwood doors, punkhas with poles, small platform scale, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such as gold ring, gold buttons, gold pieces, pendant, small pearls, silver watches, armlets, silver rings, buttons, pieces of brass and zinc, wearing apparels, 10 packets of candles, iron locks and keys, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the conserned.—

1170 No. 4-6—3 bales canvas.
1193 No. 4-6—3 bales canvas.
2 cases of champagne.
1 case of pomril.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong English built glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse with a set of English harness.
1 gent's bicycle with stand.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—June 15, in Norfolk, the wife of Commander Frederic G Bird, Royal Navy, of a son.

ROBERTSON—June 17, at 29 Charlton Road, Blackheath, S E, the wife of Dr R Robertson, M A of a son.

SUTCLIFF—June 12, at Platte Saline House, Alderney, Channel Isles, the wife of Capt Archibald A Sutcliff, R A M C, of a son.

CHARLES—June 9, at 10 Bancroft, Hitchin, the wife of Clifford P Charles, M R C S, L R C P of a daughter.

MILES—June 13, at Royal Hotel, Kettering, the wife of Lionel George Bodley Miles, of Khartoum, of a daughter.

WARNER—June 17, at 18 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W, the wife of Major W W Warner, late 30th Lancers, Indian Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—LANGBRIDGE—June 14, in London, Archibald Colquhoun Bell, Lieutenant, R N, to Violet, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Langbridge, M A, Oxon, Rector of St John's, and Canon of St. Munchin's, Limerick.

HOPTON—BOURNE—June 14, at St Mary's Church, Much Cowarne, Edward Michael Hopton, son of Lieut-Gen Sir Edward Hopton, K C B, to Christabel, daughter of Lieut-Col Bourne.

JENKYNS—AUSTEN LEIGH—June 14, at the Parish Church, Wargrave, Hugh Hobhouse Jenkyns, of the Indian Civil Service, to Violet Winifred, daughter of the Rev A H Austen Leigh, Vicar of Wargrave.

LOCH—PETERS—June 15, at St. Mary's Church, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Capt Geoffrey Charles Bell Loch, R E, to Sylvia Lovell, daughter of James Lovell Peters.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY—June 14, at 80 Lansdowne Place, Hove, widow of the late Lieut-Col J F L Baddeley, R A.

FOSTER—June 14, at Nine Wells, Great Shelford, Cambridge, widow of Sir Michael Foster, K C B, F R S, aged 76.

HESSEY—June 15, at Basing Vicarage, Basingstoke, the Rev Robert, Falkner Hessey, Vicar of Old Basing, Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral, and late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 84.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

PIRIE—June 27, at Badshah Bagh, Lucknow, Martha Bell Spence, the dearly beloved wife of A H Pirie, Principal, Canning College.

WHITE—June 29, at Mussoorie, Louis Haywood White, aged 34 years, District Engineer, Muzaffargarh, the son of Mrs. H. Hoyle, Multan.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Commanding "A" Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July 1894, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers. His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 7m. Sunsets 7h. 20m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction: "The Welsh-Driscoll Fight" for £2,500.

Maxim: "In conducting business efforts study new movements, new tastes and new methods of working.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1911 was 682 of which there were 63 males; 290 females, and 329 children.

Messrs. Scrubbs and Co. Ltd., have been appointed as purveyors of Scrubb's ammonia to H. M. King Gustav V. of Sweden. Messrs. Scrubb and Co. have already been honoured with similar appointments to Their Majesties King George V., King Alfonso XIII of Spain, the King of Roumania, the King of Servia and H. M. the Czar of Bulgaria.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Combysis," via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant.—Mails for Madagascar Ports, Tamatave, Reunion, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Ohindi, Darasalam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique and Beira, per s.s. "Praisedent" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on the same day.

FALL FROM A HEIGHT.—A Brahmin boy named Bhowanishanker Ladharam, aged about 3, residing with his parents on the third floor of house in Samuel-street leant out of a window to see the rain which was falling at the time, when he overbalanced himself and fell on the road below. He was removed to hospital, where he died. At the inquest held by Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Corner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT AT THE BUNGALOW OF THE HON'BLE MR. ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday between 11-30 a.m., and 1-30 p.m., a theft was committed in the bungalow of the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong on the Dongersey Road, when a silver bowl and a silver pot were stolen therefrom. On receiving information, Superintendent Meyers arrested a Marwari named Purtah Dowlaji in his room in a house at Bapti Road. It is alleged that the bowl and pot had been melted down into a lump after the theft.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a labourer named Eknath Rama, aged about 25. It appeared that the deceased was engaged in removing bales of cotton from a tier in a cotton godown at Colaba on Thursday, when a bale from the top of the tier suddenly came down and fell on the deceased. The deceased was killed on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day Principal J B Fraser, M A, will deliver a public address at 6-15 p m (S T) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject: American Impressions. President, Rev. Dr. Mackichan M A. On Sunday the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a m (S T) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir N G. Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will expound Wordsworth's Prelude. The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gocultas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr K. J Dubash, B.A., LLB, when he will expound Smile's character.

SPRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March .....Waldmera .....F. H. Losey
A Capriche
Espanol.....Moraima .....Espinosa
B Intermezzo..Shadowland .....Farbar
Selection .....A Country Girl .....Monckton
Valse.....Cbanson Boheme'enne ..J. B. Boldi
Grand Selection .....La Traviata.....Verdi
Two Step.....In the Clover .....Thurban

Provisional regulations for the organisation and employment of the new Air Battalion recently raised at Aldershot, a portion of which is now on Salisbury Plain have been issued by the Army Council.

The rocket life-saving apparatus maintained around the waters of the United Kingdom have saved 9,407 lives since 1870.

Of British immigrants to Canada for the last ten years, 560,000 have been English and Welsh 150,000 have been Scotch, and about 45,000 Irish.

PIECE-GOODS IMPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are directed to forward to you the accompanying letters received by this Association, which we hope will be published in your esteemed Daily being important to merchants importing piece-goods from Home.

You will also print when publishing these letters that the signatures of the officers of the Ship Canal Company will be shown to merchants desiring to see the same during office hours by the staff of the Association.—Yours, etc.

JAVERCHAND KALLIANJI,
NARAYENDAS HARIBHAI,
Hon. Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, July 6.

(COPY.)

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, 16th May, 1911.

SHIP CANAL CERTIFICATES.

Dear Sirs,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, with accompanying copies of the "Financial and Commercial Chronicle" (Bombay) of March 23rd and April 12th, 1911.

The attention of this Chamber had previously been drawn to the published report of the law-suit, "F. M. Madon and Co., vs. Morarji Cullianji," and the India Committee has carefully considered its bearing on the question of the form of Manchester Ship Canal Certificates.

The Committee has no reason whatever to suspect that any Manchester firm has ever issued a bogus certificate and your members may rest fully assured in that respect. The fact that a Bombay firm (non-European) has been proved guilty of such offences, renders it necessary, in the view of the Committee that some conspicuous indication of authenticity should appear on these certificates in addition to an official signature, and a suggestion has been made to the Ship Canal Co., which the committee think will adequately meet the case.

I hope to refer to the subject at a later date.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) W. SPEAKMAN,
Secretary.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company, Secretary's Office, 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, May 1911.

To Messrs. Javerchand Kallianjee, and Narayendas Haribhai, Hon. Joint. Secretaries, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants Association, Bombay.

Dear Sirs,—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 27 and the two copies of the "Financial and Commercial Chronicle" containing particulars of the forged certificates purporting to have been issued by this Company. The Chairman, Mr. J. K. Bythell, met the India Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce (of which, he is a member) and agreed with them to arrange to have each certificates impressed with a special stamp which has been ordered for the purpose, as a precaution against the fabrication of false certificates.

The Chairman also adopts your suggestion that you should be furnished with specimens of the signatures of the Officers of the Company authorised to sign the documents certifying the date on which the Company have received goods or shipment to Bombay.

By the next out-going mail, I expect to be able to send you an impression of the above-mentioned stamp, and, also the specimen of signatures of the officers authorised to sign the certificates at the Manchester Docks and at the Company's Water Street premises respectively.

The Chairman is of opinion that these precautions are the best that can be adopted.—Yours, etc.,

SECRETARY.

SEAMEN'S APPLICATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Thomas Armstrong, assistant engineer on the steam tug "Tandanya," and some of the crew had taken out a summons against Captain Cornwall, master of the ship and its Bombay agents, calling upon them to pay the complainants their wages, Mr. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the applicants; while Mr. Godinho, Pleader, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Godinho contended that the contract between the parties could not be set aside on the ground of mistake of facts. The present contingency affected both the parties, and therefore one of them could not back out of the contract. Mr. Godinho further argued that a monsoon was not a contingency which could invalidate the contract. He asked if the men could have asked for the relief which they sought if the detention had been due to a breakage in the machinery.

His Worship remarked that this argument was exactly fair, but that in that case a seaman foresaw the risk.

Mr. Godinho said he would expect a seaman to know that there was a monsoonish weather in the Indian Ocean about this time.

The Magistrate: Your own client did not know anything about it.

His Worship added that the question now was what was the just order that should be made if the contract was rescinded.

Mr. Godinho suggested that the parties should be placed in 'status quo.'

Mr. Payne was of opinion that the men should be paid monthly wages at English rate during their stay in Bombay, or that the Captain's suggestion to pay the seamen the remuneration fixed for the run and their passages to Australia be adopted.

His Worship passed an order rescinding the contract. It was further ordered that the men should be paid the remuneration fixed for the trip to Australia and their passages to that country.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Carter charged Tulsidas Ladha, a 'Mukadum,' with cheating the Bombay Port Trust in respect of two sums of Rs. 3-9, each one of Rs. 1-12-6. Mr Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co, Solicitors, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. DeSouza, and Mr. Kanga, Pleaders, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused paid proper fees to the shippers as regards certain bales and cases of piece-goods which recently arrived in Bombay from England. But he put short measurements on 'chapas' or notes of the Port Trust for wharfage duty and thus cheated the Port Trust. Some evidence was recorded, and the further hearing was adjourned.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged between Earl Percy, eldest surviving son of the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place the first week in November in Hong Kong, between William Alexander Hagger, 126th Beloochistan Inf, youngest son of the late Major W. R. Hagger, and Olivia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Horace Waller, rector of Twywell, Northants, and of Mrs. Waller, Shaddons, Hook, Hants.

A marriage has been arranged between Thomas Gabriel Lumley Smith, 21st Empress of India's Lancers, only son of Judge Lumley Smith, and grand son of the late Sir Thomas Gabrial, Bart, and Gwendolen, younger daughter of Coles Pasha, C. M. G, Inspector-General of Prisons Egypt, and Mrs. Coles, of Cairo, and Little-Odell, Minehead,

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Capt. John Lionel Philips, Royal Field Art, youngest son of the late George H Philips, of Abbey Cwmhir, Radnorshire, and Nora Margaret Eileen, only daughter of the late John D S Fitzmaurice, Indian Civil Service, and Mrs Fitzmaurice, The Haven, Haslemere.

The engagement is announced between Capt B C Bromhead, the Royal Berkshire Regt, only surviving son of Col Sir B P Bromhead, of Thurlby Hall, Lincolnshire, and Edith Maud, elder daughter of the late Col R C Andrews, Indian Army, and of Mrs Andrews, 6 Enniimore Gardens, Dover

The marriage arranged between George Grosvenor Bruce Iver, Iddian Police, and Agnes Mary, youngest daughter of J B Brown, of Ha Glash, Frensham Surrey, will take place on July 27 at Frensham.

Women are now eligible as clerks in the various branches of the Austro-Hungarian Bank.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The winds on the West coast are changing to a monsoon direction and the conditions there are generally improving. Some heavy rain has fallen, in consequence, as far north as Bombay. Rainfall is reported as fairly general in north-east India and Burma, but has become lighter in the central parts of the country.

The principal amounts are: Victoria Point, Mergui, Moulmein and Dimand Island, two inches; Tavoy, five; Thatetmyo and Bhamo, one; Lashio and Cheerapunji, four; Silchar, three; Dibrugarh and Balasore, two; Amraoti and Raipur, one; Jagdalpur, two; Malegaon, six; Bombay, four; Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Mangalore, three; Goa, five; and Karwar and Masulipatam, two. The temperature remains very high in the United Provinces and the east of Rajputana and the Punjab.

The forecast shows that the rainfall has probably extended northwards into Gujarat and increased in the interior of the north of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. An extension may occur from north-east India to the westwards along the Himalayas.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDED AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

A report of a light local shock was recorded and felt in Simla to-day at 6-24 a.m.

POONA, JULY 7.

Monsoon conditions have re-established themselves in Poona after nearly a fortnight's break. The advent of the rain is most timely as the want of it was beginning to give rise to forebodings.

AT SEA.

The mail steamer "Devanha," Captain H. Powell, which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports having encountered from Aden to 52°0 E. fresh wind and moderate sea, 52°62'0 monsoon gale, and high sea moderating as the coast was approached.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Sepia. Byculla in Cts	Sepia. nads Fort Colaba. in Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	14·44	14·31	15·25	12·27
Friday, 7th July	0·35	0·09	0·23	4·38
Total	14·79	14·40	15·48	16·65
Same date last year	30·23	26·79	23·21	25·80

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

	Inches	Cents.
June 23		
Total from 6th July	35	66

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 4th July to date.
Bushire (6th)	95·3	79·0	...	0·00
Jask	96·8	81·8	...	0·00
Muskat (6th)	98·8	82·6	...	0·00
Multan	107·3	85·5	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	106·9	70·9	...	2·77
Lahore	112·4	84·7	...	2·10
Sirsa	110·8	87·5	...	2·20
Ambala	113·5	78·9	...	4·13
Delhi	103·5	88·2	...	3·89
Agra	111·5	92·0	...	0·91
Mainpuri	108·3	85·6	...	2·48
Jhansi	103·5	89·0	...	2·32
Cawnpore	108·7	89·4	...	0·05
Allahabad	102·6	86·0	...	2·25
Jacobabad	112·3	85·3	...	0·05
Karachi	87·5	80·0	...	...
Ajmer	101·4	88·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	104·2	84·1	...	4·65
Kotah	107·5	...	...	2·48
Dhoj	97·5	79·0	...	1·62
Dwarka	87·8	79·7	...	0·74
Veraval	88·1	80·3	...	2·75
Bajko	93·0	80·0	...	2·12
Bhavnagar D.	97·6	84·0	...	3·00
Surat	92·1	82·1	...	5·58
Ahmedabad	99·6	82·2	...	5·21
Deesa	102·3	82·4	...	2·74
Neemuch	98·9	80·7	...	5·92
Indore	91·1	78·1	...	4·34
Jubbulpore	94·3	76·3	...	6·20
Sangor	89·6	74·6	0·05	9·79
Hoshangabad	100·1	77·9	0·01	4·10
Khandwa	95·7	79·1	...	2·63
Akola	91·2	75·1	0·12	5·91
Amraoti	91·8	74·8	0·25	8·29
Nagpur	92·6	73·3	0·20	16·43
Chanda	92·0	77·0	0·01	14·36
Raipur	92·3	73·6	0·90	16·68
Bombay	83·9	77·0	4·38	16·65
Ratnagiri	82·3	74·9	3·16	23·23
Mormugao	78·5	73·7	2·72	31·04
Karwar	79·8	74·5	1·79	24·38
Malegaon	89·9	73·6	5·91	9·43
Ahmednagar	81·4	70·0	0·13	9·81
Poona	84·5	72·8	...	4·70
Sholapur	90·3	72·4	0·69	6·02
Vijapur	87·7	72·2	0·11	5·94
Belgaum	77·8	61·0	0·16	12·23
Aurangabad	84·2	71·0	0·71	6·20
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·4	73·7	0·93	9·01
Hyderabad	90·3	74·2	1·00	5·19
Mangalore	78·8	67·3	3·49	46·03
Calicut	81·8	73·1	0·73	39·70
Cochin	81·7	73·7	0·66	36·63
Colombo	85·5	74·5	0·13	6·24
Masulipatam	95·8	74·2	2·10	...
Bellary	95·0	74·3	...	0·56
Cuddapah	95·2	75·6	...	4·73
Madras	98·0	80·5	...	0·75
Bangalore	81·3	65·3	0·13	...
Coimbatore	84·4	70·3	...	5·91
Trichinopoly	94·2	76·3	...	1·21
Negapatam	95·5	82·0	...	2·09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 7th July, was 29·658 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th July, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in the south-west Punjab and in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues high.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Rajputana, where temparature continues in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess except on the Kathiawar Coast.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Akola has had 0·12", Amraoti 0·95", Nagpur 0·20" and Raipur 0·90". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the northren and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 4·38," Ratnagiri 3·16," Mormugao 2·73" and Karwar 1·79." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Malegaon has had 5·91," Ahmednagar 0·13," Sholapur 0·69", Bijapur 0·11", Belgaum 0·16", Aurangabad 0·71", Nizamabad 0·98" and Hyderabad 1·00". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the West Coast of the Peninsula, the falls being fairly heavy between Bombay and Mangalore. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Southern half of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the north Madras Coast. Conditions continue favourable.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in Bombay Deccan and the central part of the country. A few showers may occur in the southern Districts of the United Provinces.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Metorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

4th Sunday, after Trinity 9th July.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy Rev C M Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev W A Sawtell—7 a m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a m Matins; 8-30 a m. Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat. Hymns 528, 222, 554, 202; 5-30 p m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns—290, 193, 260; Collections for—NagpurCathedral Building Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p m; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar

A BOLD BRIGAND.

How He Defies New Turkey.

Among the many picturesque if inconvenient institutions of Turkey, that modern mediæval state, Tchakirdji, the brigand-chief of Smyrna, is not the least romantic. A few miles away in the mountains behind one of the chief cities of the empire he lives with his band of freebooters. A fortnight ago, for instance, he appeared one evening in the market-place of the village of Gureli, in the province of Smyrna, accompanied by eight men.

Going to the house of the head man, he ordered that the inhabitants—there are only some fifty families in the village—should be assembled, With fear and trembling the order was obeyed. Standing contemptuously with his little group of followers in the midst of the crowd, Tchakirdji intimated that the first business of the evening would be the provision of supper for himself and his men. The elders explained with deep obeisance that the resources of the village were so low that nothing but the most meagre provisions were available.

Tchakirdji consented to waive the supper. He would now, he said, proceed to the main object of his visit. He gave a sign to his men, and in a few moments the heads of ten of the leading inhabitants of Gureli were rolling on their own market-place amid the wailing of their fellow-townsmen.

"I am fairly sure," explained Tchakirdji, in the brief address with which he closed the proceedings, "that it was through the denunciations of one of you that my comrade, Sinan Mehmet, was surrounded and killed by the soldiers near here some months ago. I have now avenged him, and I hope that this will serve as a lesson to any who may be tempted to betray me or my companions. I will kill informers without pity, and, if necessary, the innocent shall pay for the guilty."

With this the brigand and his friends withdrew, and, except for a futile expedition of a company of soldiers into the mountains after him, which returned with nothing but marching to its credit, this has been the end of the affair.

A BANDIT BY HEREDITY.

The other evening I met at dinner, says a correspondent in the "Daily Mail," a Turkish Government official who has met Tchakirdji. "I was carrying out a Government survey in the mountains behind Smyrna," he said. "As I sat in my tent one evening, a young man came in, saluted me, sat down, took the cigarette I offered him, and began to talk. I thought he was some local notable paying me a call. He was about thirty, tall, with a frank and open expression and a straightforward bearing, and he spoke like an educated man. He stayed about ten minutes, and when he had gone my servant came to me and said, "Do you know who that was, Effendi? It was Tchakirdji, who has killed in the last twelve years 700 men."

Tchakirdji is a bandit by heredity, for he succeeded his father, who was killed in an encounter with the troops. The peasants of the Smyrna villayet both fear and love him. His vengeance upon those who, under the influence of the tortures or the bribes of Government officials, aid the expeditions sent after him with information, is ample and inevitable. On the other hand, he never robs the poor, he pays double for all provisions that he buys, and his gifts are sometimes almost princely. Only last year report credits him with having sent to a beautiful but dowerless girl whose poverty prevented her marriage a dot of £400.

Tchakirdji lives by blackmail, varied with plunder. Last year he took £7,000 in specie from a Government mail in the Smyrna villayet, but his more usual resource is to write, courteously enough, to local personages of means, requesting the despatch to places of rendezvous in the mountains of sums varying from £100 to £500.

HOW A NEW BRIDGE WAS BUILT.

He uses the same method, too, to interest his patrons in works of public utility. A village bridge badly required repair. Tchakirdji pointed out by letter to a wealthy Turk of the neighbourhood that the benefit of any entirely new bridge could be conferred on the locality at a cost of £1,000. Three times this message was repeated without effect. Then one evening, as the rich man was gathered with the rest of the village in the mosque at the time of the sunset prayer, Tchakirdji, with a dozen armed men, appeared at the door. Leaning his rifle against the wall, he took off his shoes and joined the kneeling throng in their silent prostrations. When his prayer was finished, Tchakirdji walked quietly over to the rich man, who had not seen him enter the mosque, and touched him gently on the arm. The man started up, but Tchakirdji nodded his head towards the little escort waiting outside the open door, and in a few moment's the tardy public benefactor was on, horseback on the way to an unknown destination in the mountains. He returned thinner in a few weeks' time, when his friends had sent £2,000 in gold to a secluded meeting-place. Then at last began the reconstruction of the ruined bridge. A gang of workmen appeared under the direction of a young Greek. The latter was at once arrested as an accomplice of Tchakirdji. He denied all knowledge of the brigand. He was a young master builder; he had received written instructions, with a remittance of money, he said, to carry out this work. It was his first big job, and he had asked no questions.

The young Greek was shut up in an insanitary gaol at Thera as a measure of precaution, and the work on the bridge was stopped. Three days afterwards there was an alarm of fire at a village three miles from Thera, and half the garrison was sent off there to put it out. Hardly had they gone than there came a call for help at another fire five miles away on the other side. The rest of the troops hurried off to the scene of the second alarm.

Then into the empty town dashed Tchakirdji and his men. They slew the few sentries that were left, carried off the local governor and the commander of the garrison, together with the imprisoned Greek and were on the way back to the mountains, before the weary troops got back to Thera from their false alarms. The negotiations that led to the release of the captured officials arranged also for the completion of the bridge.

GIFT OF HUMOUR.

Tchakirdji, like most successful men, is not without the gift of humour. Once he was tracking a party of soldiers who were chasing him in the depth of winter. He came upon them, all wearied out, sleeping with no guard posted, in a stable. Entering quietly himself, Tchakirdji first took away their arms and then awakened them.

"Whom are you looking for?" he asked.

"The brigand Tchakirdji," they answered.

"Well, you have found him," Tchakirdji replied, "but you must still be punished for your carelessness in not posting a guard." Then, calling in his men, he first had a sound thrashing administered to his pursuers for the offence of sleeping while on duty, and then sent them back through the snow rifleless to their headquarters.

Such are some of the many stories of this most famous of the Anatolian brigand chiefs. And lately, o the ordinary dangers of his profession, the perils of notoriety are beginning to be added, for it is said that not infrequently letters reach the Smyrna postal authorities addressed to him by European ladies who, touching as tourists at that port, have heard the tale of Tchakirdji's prowess. From these communications it appears that it is only his inaccessibility to postal conveniences that protects him from the trial of having to refuse frequent offers to brighten his mountain cave with the presence of a European bride.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal paid visits on Tuesday, June 13, to the L C C school at Mill Bank and to St. Thomas's Hospital. Her Highness was shown over the Mill Bank schools by Lady Richmond Ritchie, with whom she also took lunch at 107 St. George's Square. At St. Thomas's Hospital her Highness was received by the Secretary, Mr Roberts, who conducted her through several wards, and showed her all the most interesting features of the Hospital. In the evening the Begum paid a call on Sir Charles Bayley, K C.S.I., and Lady Bayley, and than returned by motor-car to her residence at Redhill. Col S F Bayley, the political officer, attached to her Highness, was present with her throughout the day. On Sunday, June 11, her Highness the Begum paid a visit to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and afterwards called on Sir S C Bailey, G C S I, and Lady Bayley at their house in Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc,

THE BANISHMENT OF LASSITUDE.

The Secret of Renewing Energy.

There is no sensation more dispiriting, no condition more annoying, than the utter lassitude which is so inevitable a condition of the Indian climate during the greater part of the year.

The weariness of the body and the utter disinclination to indulge in any active employment are only equalled by the inertia of the mind and the feeling of inability to undertake anything involving mental exertion.

This lassitude, mental and physical, spreads to all the organs, so that the sufferer loses appetite, wels disinclined to eat, and his strength inevitably feeakens.

There conditions call pre eminently for the use of Sanatogen, which doctors universally declare is the world's greatest reconstituent and revitalising tonic food.

Sanatogen is not a stimulant in the ordinary meaning of the word, and does not contain alcohol, morphia or any similar drug, yet, so rapid is its action in some cases, that, as a well-known writer has said, "almost immediately after taking it I feel as though a stream of liquid life had been poured into me."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent author, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BY SUBMARINE TO HONGKONG.

Voyage of 9,000 Miles.

Submarines C36, C37, and C38—though curiously enough they show the numbers C66, C67, and C68, which, it is explained, are their war numbers—now lie safe and sound at Kongkong after their voyage of 9,000 miles from Portsmouth, which they left on February 8, and England may well be congratulated that her Navy possesses officers who can bring such frail craft so far without accident, and bluejackets who can endure and make light of the conditions of life on a submarine through the tropics.

After the vessels left Spithead it was expected that they would hug the shore, but they carried right through the dreaded Bay of Biscay, and proceeded under their own power as far as Gibralter without any untoward event. Life in the small compass of a submarine is not very entertaining, but the men, with the true spirit of the British bluejacket, contrived to make the most of things. In one boat there were two gramophones and a fair supply of Caruso records; in another there was a banjo, and in the other there were one or two mouth organs, so that the musical tastes of the crews were not allowed to rust. All the cooking was done on board by electricity. The plates were heated electrically, and the food was prepared by the same ageney. From Gibraltar there was a fairly long sail of about 900 miles to Tunis, but the weather was all that could be desired, and the African port was reached without any incident of note.

Three days were spent there, and then rough weather was experienced, and so great was the force of the wind that when it caught even the small surface of the conning towers it made the boats heel over. However, the weather improved, and the trio were able to set out for Malta, where a fresh supply of petrol was obtained, and where only a short stay was made. A glorious trip from there to Port Said ensued. By this time the men were becoming conscious of the heat, and electric fans had to be kept going. At Port Said the convoying cruiser "Daina" left the squadron, and the farewell was made the occasion of a concert, which was thoroughly enjoyable. The songs were illustrated, and many topical illusions were introduced on the screen. The submarines had the unusual experience of being allowed to go through the Canal at 12 knots. Moreover, all traffic was stopped to allow them to make the passage.

IN THE RED SEA.

Suez was reached, and it seemed as if their adventures were about to begin, as a sandstorm was expected. They put into Port Tewfik, and the boats were battened down and the periscope covered. But nothing occurred. The voyage was resumed, and the Red Sea was entered. Here the conditions were far from pleasant. A following sea came continually over the stern to the bridge. Still the boats stood the great strain thus put upon them, but in the rough weather all the boats parted company, and they did not pick up each other until past Perim. Two days were spent at Aden, then they entered the Indian Ocean, which was navigated with safety, though it was there that Lieutenant Codrington was washed overboard from C38, but was picked up after he had been about a quarter of an hour in the water.

It was customary for some of the men to enter a compartment on the upper portion of the vessel and to enjoy a bath as the submarine drove through the water. If she dipped the bather got more than he wanted, but all the same the sensation was cooling and pleasant. When Colombo was reached the submarines, which had become rather rusty looking after their long sail, were painted white, and the cruiser "Highflyer" turned over her charge to the "Monmouth." Four days were spent at Colombo, and then the squadron resumed the voyage to Singapore to which port they made a good trip. By this time the men were becoming rather tired or the continuous salt provisions. Singapore was left on April 14, and despite the monsoon, when all had to batten down, they made Hongkong on April 20, and entered the harbour in state, the "Monmouth" leading the three submarines, with the "Pelorus" and "Flora" bringing up the rear. Salutes were fired, and they drew alongside the camber. A few days were spent in airing the ships, and then they dived thirty feet after which they reported to the Admiralty that they were ready for service.

Both officers and men are proud of the privilege which they have had of bringing the first submarines so unprecedented a distance, and the Admiralty will doubtless feel pleased that their experiment has proved so satisfactory.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mr.
Turkey ...	6	4	30 p. m.	18	23
Teheran ...	7	12	45 p. m.	1	20
Suez	7	2	35 p. m.	0	23

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Itzyres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco, are subject to very great delay. (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Yunnanfu and Kutsing. (4-7-11).

KOSSOVO.

Memorial of Asia's Advance.

Sultan Mahomet V.'s journey through Macedonia writes a correspondent in the "Pall Mall Gazette,' would be an event of minor interest if regarded as recreation of the kind now fashionable among monarchs. But Kossovo. The very name of it kindles the imagination of Turk and Slav alike, renders the Sultan's expedition historic, assigns to it its real import, which is that of an episode in the alternating fortunes of the ceaseless conflict between the Asiatic and the European. Marathon as a memorial of Asia's repulse, Kossovo as a memorial of her victorious advance, are linked together in the chain of cause and effect. And the conflict has broken out anew among the mountains that overlook that same plain of Kossovo, whereupon for the first time since the great battle of June 15, 1389—when the Cross fell before the Crescent and the "Turkish night" of five centuries fell upon the European East—a Sultan of the Turks is about to receive the acclamations of his army. With their backs to their mountain walls, the ancestors of the Albanians now in arms against Mahomet V. fought in the Christian ranks against Murad on Kossovo. Had it been the Young Turks' purpose to arouse the spirit of Ottoman pride by evocation of a glorious past, they could not have chosen a course more promising than the Sultan's pilgrimage to the battlefield and the tomb of Murad conqueror of the Balkans, who was slain there.

THE SLAVS' LAMENT.

The 15th of June, for the Turk an excellent memory, for the Slav one of sorrows—tempered by, the hope born of the spirit of revenge, and cherished through the years. "Thy leaves sparkle like jewels, thou delightest in the caress of the Sun thy lover, returned with the spring; but, dear tree, at my touch thou wouldst die—for my heart is withered, my hero lies slain on Kossovo." So the Slav maidens have sung throughout the centuries. "Our heroes, Milosh Obilich and Ivan and Milan of Toplitza, shall live in our songs for ever; he shall awake from his long sleep, Milosh Obilich of the dragon heart, who slew the great Sultan on Kossovo, and he shall drive the Turk forth from the lands of the Slav." So the Servian rhapsodists have sung, or recited, all through the centuries, in their wanderings from village to village, in the Slav countries between the Danube, the Adriatic, and the Ægean Sea. "Remember Kossovo!" was the war-cry of the Serbs when, a hundred years ago, they led the first Slav insurrection, and Black George, the peasant warrior, fierce outlaw of the old heroic stamp, swept the Turks out of Belgrade in a deluge of blood. It was their war-cry in 1876, when they drove the Turks from their last foothold in Servia—the picturesque city and fortress of Nish, which Sultan Murad had captured on the eve of the great battle. Kossovo witnessed the last combined effort of the Slav nations of the Balkans to expel the Turks, who only a few years earlier, had crossed over from Anatolia into Europe. Who shall inherit the Rome of the East, Constantinople of the decadent Greeks? The Slav? Or the Turk? That was the problem which Tsar Stefan, the builder of the Servian Empire, and "lord of the Bulgars, Bosnians, Macedonians, and Greaks," a Slav Napoleon, who had worsted the Turks in many a hard fight, bequeathed, unsolved, to his successor, Tsar Lazar. And so the petty "Tsars" and clan chiefs of the Bulgars, Bosnians, Albanians, Montenegrins, Macedonians—all the Slav peoples south of the Danube—rallied round Tsar Lazar and his Servians on Kossovo.

The list of allied kings and chiefs, as recorded in the epic ballads, bears some resemblance, though a remote one, to the roll of heroes in the Iliad. Lazar is a Slav Agamemnon, though with defeat and death, instead of victory in store for him. Milosh Obilich is a sort of Slav Achilles, as brave, and as capable of romantic friendship. He is the hero of the great battle, as Achilles is the hero of the war at Ilium. These heroic ballads of Kossovo are raw material for a great poem. But it would need a Homer to fuse them in the fire of his imagination reject the "slag," and pour out the pure ore in the shape of an immortal epic. But the Epic ages are gone. The Southern Slavs are growing European-ised—materialised, critical, scientific—and in another generation, the "gouzlars" may be as extinct as the Ionian minstrels who strolled over the Greek world three thousand years ago.

SERVIAN HEROIC SONGS.

The Homeric analogy is not a mere suggestion of the moment. The first collection of Servian heroic songs that reached Europe, and fascinated Goethe, aroused the curiosity of Wolf, who at that time was startling the learned world with his theory that the Iliad, instead of being the creation of one poet, was a conglomerate of ballads composed by various bards. In the epic cycle of Kossovo, there are hundreds of variants. In the process of oral transmission from generation to generation, episodes were altered and invented according to the fancy of wandering rhapsodists and village bards. There are diverse narratives of the precise manner of Milosh's death, and Sultan Murad's. But throughout the mass of these heroic lays, composed in successive epochs by unknown poets, the main lineaments of the tale of Kossovo are unchanged. There are in these lays descriptions of combat, Homeric in their simplicity and direct realism. The ideal friendship, faithful unto death, between the three heroes, Milosh, Ivan, and Milan, slain one after the other in the battle, their self-sacrificing devotion to the Tsar, the Tsar's generosity to the chiefs whom he believed were his betrayers, are pathetically beautiful traits in these fighting ballads that picture the manners of a cruel and barbarous age.

Slavs though they were, these nameless, long-forgotten poets are magnanimous to the Turkish victor, the "great and noble Sultan Murad," as they sometimes designate him. Some of the lays, it is true, paint the conqueror of the Balkans in dark colours, as in the terrible picture of him as he feasts his dying eyes on the tortures of his slayer, slowly done to death in his presence. But there is also the picture of the "noble Sultan Murad," admiring the valour of his Christian captives, and, with his last breath, and against the wish of his vengeful son, Bajazet, granting their prayer for companion ship with the Tsar in death. Bury Milosh's body beside me," says Murad, in one variant of the tale, "but place Tsar Lazar beneath my feet, in sign of the rayahs' (Christians') everlasting subjection." "Oh, great soldier Sultan Murad," pleads Milosh, "we three are dying; lie thou and my Tsar Lazar side by side, but place me at my Tsar's feet. I would be his true knight in the other world, as in this." "Dear," son says the Sultan, faintly, "grant his prayer, let the Christian Tsar be buried by my side."

Kossovo has been called the "Waterloo" of the Southern Slavs. Accepting this somewhat loose comparison, it may be said that, as in the later Waterloo so in the earlier, the honours were equally divided between victor and vanquished. "I was never so near being beaten," Wellington confessed The Turk at Kossovo was never so near being beaten. And as to the Albanian and the Macedonian-Slav the memories of Kossovo convey no sense of humiliation, so it may be hoped that Mahomet V.'s pilgrimage to the scene of the touching legend above mentioned may be the prelude to an honourable and lasting peace. The Sultan is known to be in favour of concession. The present is for the Young Turks—who are still on their trial—a golden opportunity which it may be disastrous for them to throw away.

The salvage report from the stranded Cunarder "Ivernia" says that the divers, who have nearly completed their work, have found a quantity of wood from some other wreck wedged in the damaged plating.

Inscriptions left by prisoners on the walls of the Tower of London are to be systematically photographed, and steps are to be taken to ensure their preservation.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Match with Lancashire.

LITTLE progress could be made with this match at Manchester on Monday of mail week. Following upon a good deal of rain on Saturday and Sunday, a thunderstorm burst over the ground half an hour before the game should have been commenced. The start was consequently delayed until after lunch, when, against Huddleston and Cook, the Indians lost four wickets for 42. Defective light then caused a long interruption, but eventually it was found possible to proceed with the contest, and three more of the visitors wickets' went down in an hour for the addition of 33 runs.

Lancashire as was only to be expected quite outplayed the Indians on Tuesday. Although extending over two hours and a half, the visitors' innings, in which seven batsmen had been dismissed on Monday for 76 only reached a total of 85.

When Lancashire went in, Spooner hit up 43 out of 53, but the pitch being, of course, affected by the previous day's rain no one else achieved any marked success, and the innings closed for 171. In the second innings of the visitors, Jayaram and Salamudin appeared to some advantage, but the others could do little against the Lancashire bowlers, and the side were all out for 94. Lancashire, wanting only 9 runs to win, lost Leese in accomplishing that slight task. Scores:

ALL-INDIA TEAM.

	First Inning.		Second Innings.	
Dr H D Kanga, b-b-w, b Huddleston	... 14	c Huddleston McLeod	...	12
M Shivram, b Cook	... 0	b Dean	...	8
B Jayaram, c Worsley, b Huddleston	... 23	c and b McLeod	...	26
S F Mehrhomji, b Huddleston	... 2	b Dean	...	4
S Warden, l-b-w, b Cook	... 11	c Huddleston, b Dean	...	0
H F Mulla, c Spooner, b Cook	... 14	c Barrell, b Huddleston	...	1
A Salamudin, b Cook	... 1	not out	...	25
C Balu, b Huddleston	... 8	b Barrell	...	5
Syed Hussein, b Cook	... 1	c McLeod, b Barrell		5
Shafkat Hussain, c McLeod b Huddleston	... 0	b Barrell	...	2
M D Balsara, not out	... 0	c Tyldesley, b Dean		3
B 10 l-b 1	... 11	Extras	...	2
	Total ... 85		Total	... 94

LANCASHIRE.

A H Hornby, b Warden	... 5
R H Spooner, c Shivram, b Balu	... 43
E Tyldesley, c Warden, b Balu	... 21
C P Leese, b Balu	... 10
K G McLeod, b Warden	... 27
F B Schofield, c Jayaram, b Balu	... 17
Barrell, not out	... 20
Huddleston, b Balu	... 0
Cook, c Warden, b Balu	... 12
Dean, b Balu	... 11
Worsley, c Salamudin, b Balsara	... 2
Extras	... 3
Total	...171

Second Innings.—C P Leese, l b w, b Balsara, 6; F B Schofield, not out, 0: Huddleston, not out, 3; total (1 wkt), 9.

ALL-INDIA TEAM—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dean ...	15	7	22	0
Cook ...	26	19	22	0
Huddleston ...	14.1	4	30	5

Second Innings.

Dean ...	23	10	41	4
Cook ...	10	5	10	0
Huddleston ...	10	4	12	1
McLeod ...	8	0	12	2
Barrell ...	6	1	10	3
Schofield ...	1	0	2	0
Tyldesley ...	1	0	5	0

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings.

Warden ...	11	2	35	2
Balsara ...	17.3	4	42	1
Balu ...	13	1	83	7
Salamudin ...	3	1	7	0

Balu bowled one no-ball.

Second Innings.

Balu ...	1.1	0	7	0
Balsara ...	1	0	2	1

Umpires—Paul and Slack.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Bombay Gym. vs. Telegraphs.

On Friday evening in dull and showery weather, the Bombay Gymkhana met the Government Telegraphs on the Co-operage, Bombay, in the Harwood League. The attendance was small owing to the weather conditions.

The Telegraphs made a brief incursion into their opponents' half, but the Gymkhana halves fed their forwards who instituted an attack, with good combination considering the condition of the ball and ground. Barrett tested the Telegraph goal-keeper with a ground shot which he saved and after some further exchanges Vidal put on a beatiful rising shot in the corner of the net which the Telegraphs' goal-keeper saved, cleverly. Exchanges now were fairly even, and, despite the condition of the ground, play was fast and interesting. Once more the Gymkhana assumed the aggressive, but the Telegraphs' backs put up a stubborn defence and their goal-keeper effected two good saves in succession. More play in favour of the Gymkhana, and then a run was made by the Telegraphs, Westwood putting in a long shot which struck the upright and went out of play. The Gymkhana were again pressing when half-time came. Score:

Bombay Gymkhana..... nil
Govt. Telegraphs..... nil

On the restart the Gymkhana again took up the attack and Barrett, seeing an opening put in a difficult ground shot which the Telegraphs' goal-keeper could not save owing to the slipperiness of the ball. A moment later, however, he saved brilliantly from Cupper and almost immediately after that stopped a close-range shot from Findlay. The Gymkhana now besieged the Telegraphs' goal and their custodian distinguished himself by continually saving difficult shots. At last from a corner-kick, Barrett gave his side a second point by heading the ball into the net. Soon after this, Cupper was responsible for another goal although when he shot, he appeared from the stand to be "offside." Then a fore-kick was given against Lewin for carrying the ball and Woollen put the ball into the net giving his side their first point. The Telegraphs now rallied but were unable to increase their score and shortly before time Barrett gave his side a fourth goal, and followed it up with a fifth on the call of time. Score:

Bombay Gymkhana..... 5 goals.
Govt. Telegraphs..... 1 goal.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Goal, Lewin; backs, Deane and Willimott; half-backs, Sturrock, Watts and Hutchence, forwards, Vidal, Findlay, Barrett, Cupper and Kerr.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS: Goal; Moore; backs, Hewitt and Lawrence; halves, Westwood, Woollen and Birtch; forwards, Green, Goodridge, De Vaz, Cocker and Taylor.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	5	5	0	0	28	1	10
R. G. A.	6	4	1	1	20	7	9
Byculla R. Institute	6	2	3	1	4	21	5
Bombay Gymkhana	6	2	3	1	18	10	5
Bombay F. C.	4	2	2	0	7	8	4
Telegraphs	5	2	3	0	5	17	4
R. V. A.	4	1	2	1	2	12	3
Y. M. C. A.	6	1	5	0	3	11	2

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

In the Hockey Tournament yesterday, the M. V. G. beat the Q. O. Sappers and Miners by two goals to nil, and the Leicester "A" team beat the Sherwood Foresters by two goals to nil.

CUP DAY AT ASCOT.

State Visit of the King and Queen.

On Cup Day at Ascot, the King and Queen again attended the meeting in State. The weather was pleasantly warmer and was a marked change from the coolness of the first two days. The sun was blazing, and even ardent racegoers were glad at time to seek a chair in the shade. The attendance was extraordinary, and Cup Day, with all its histotic glories, has never before drawn such a brilliant throng.

When the Royal procession from Windsor came slowly into sight on the New Mile, stands and enclosures and the inner rails were alike packed with sightseers. The Royal arrival at Ascot never fails to delight the eye. As a spectacle it seems a survival of that older England which is now disappearing. The long line of carriages moving noiselessly over the turf, the splendid horses, the postilions in their blue and scarlet liveries, the quiet equerries in plain clothes riding beside the Royal carriage, are like a picture of an earlier and more leisurely era when relaxation was unhurried, and when there were no motor-cars to whirl people about a dusty and febrile world. The King drives in State to great his subjects but the State arrival has about it an air of spacious simplicity.

IN THE PADDOCK.

Perhaps the most striking scene at Ascot, save only the picturesque arrival of Royalty, is witnessed in those placid intervals between the races, when society streams into the great paddock. Across the lawns (now yellowed by drought) wander not only the privileged occupants of the Royal Enclosure, but also many from that larger assemblage, not lacking in notable people, which throngs the Grand Stand. There is no typical English scene which quite compares with the paddock at Ascot nothing which bring together so many well-known figures in such a delightful setting. It is the moment when men look their bravest, and when women triumph. The dresses at Ascot have never been more exquisitely conceived, the colours never more delicately beautiful, the craft of the dressmaker was never more cunningly exercised. And yet it were well to tell the truth, though only in a whisper, and the truth is that on Thursday, as on Tuesday, in mail week, the men at Ascot excelled the women. The array of stalwart, handsome, athletic-looking men, glowing with health faultlessly dressed, and with never a note of excess in their attire, could hardly have been beaten in any country. To look upon them prompted the reflection that if we have been overtaken with physical decadence, it is at least not perceptible at one end of the social scale. But the present modes do not suit the best type of English womanhood. For a certain type of oval face and slender figure, they are no doubt incomparable, yet against the occasional successes many failures must be counted.

Dress at Ascot this year has been manifestly more lavish than ever, but there have been many years when it has been more victorious. Perhaps one reason why perfection was missed was that the tendency towards extremes had been almost universally checked. Many women can only succeed with the current fashions when they adopt them in a somewhat extravagant form. At Ascot extravagances were rightly subdued, but in the process the quality of distinction was frequently lost. Fashions which permit the men to outshine the women are not likely to endure; nor will Englishwomen long be content with styles which, when they are unsuitable, too often become commonplace and ineffective.

WITHIN THE RAILS.

Dress takes so prominent a place at Ascot that for many minds it obscures the racing. With a course like iron, and with many owners unwilling to run their horses, the tendency to regard the racing languidly was possibly accentuated on Cup Day. But the further afield one moved the more it became evident that there was still an innumerable throng whose thoughts were set upon sport alone. A new Ascot is coming into being, and the visible proofs of its existence are found in the great concourse in the five-shilling stand, and in the multitude which swarms within the courts. Ascot, in short is being discovered by the populace. The dense crowds surged all along the inner rails they swarmed round the coaches and the clubs marquees, they even surrounded the remarkable stand which a ladies' club had improvised out of three Bayswater omnibuses with the wheels removed. The crowd has not yet brought in its train many of the itinerant entertainers who add so much to the humours of Derby Day, but fervid tipsters did a roaring trade, and barrows bearing mountains of cold fried fish were in odd proximity to the lavish hospitality dispensed by several famous clubs.

The bookmakers, too, were busy. The bookmaker at Ascot is a severely chastened person. The tradition of "decorum enchains" even his ardent spirit, and in obedience to some unwritten sumptuary law he curbs his passion for exuberant clothing. Only in that magic moment when the horses come sweeping up the straight does his natural instinct overcome him and he bawls forth odds which no one heeds, and for which he never then expects to find takers. Why bookmakers continue to make passionate appeals when the winner is plain to behold is one of the unfathomable mysteries of the racecourse.

HORSE SHOW AT OLYMPIA.

The jumping for the Connaught Gold Challenge Cup concluded at the International Horse Show at Olympia on June 16, the result being:—First, Alice, exhibited by Lieut Geoffrey Brooke, 16th Lancers; second, The Nut, exhibited by Capt A N W Ducley, Royal Field Art; and third, Princess Charlotte, exhibited by Lieut M Crawshay, 5th Dragoons.

The programme on June 17 attracted large attendances. During the afternoon the King received at Buckingham Palace foreign and colonial officers who are taking part in the competitions.

The chief jumping event was the competition for the King George V. Gold Cup, a magnificent piece of plate to the value of £500. It is open to military officers of any nationality in uniform, and attracted a large entry, which was for convenience divided into two sections, competing respectively at the morning and afternoon performances. Owing to chance the best performances were seen in the morning, Lieut. Ripet on his well-known mare Miss Kitty, Lieut. Ivanenko, and Capt. Dmitri d'Exe all accomplishing brilliant rounds that could only be differentiated from each other by the half fault which is the penalty for the very slight touch that will remove the light lath that rests on the top-most bar. Others that in the course of the day gave exhibitions above the average were Capt. Zwegintzeff's Dinora, Lieut. du Sel's (France) L'Ami II., Lieut. G. M. Thorneycroft's (Royal Horse Art.) Mrs. Green, Lieut. Geoffrey Brooke's (16th Lancers) Harriet, well ridden by his brother, and Lieut, Compere's (France) Ble d'Or. The eventual result was a most popular win for Capt. Demitri d'Exe, of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, Russia, on his eight-year-old chestnut gelding Piccollo, his nearest rivals being Lieut, L. Ripet (Belgium) with Miss Kitty and Lieut, D. Ivanenko (Russia) on Barynia.

Another inportant feature on June 17 was the "Coaching Marathon" from Bushey Park to Olympia. This brought out twelve coaches, of which at least eight were very smartly turned out both as regards horses, coach, and general equipment. All the twelve got through the journey well within the allotted time, and all arrived in good order.

Among those who occupied the royal boxe on June 19 were Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Fife, the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Neiningen, Prince and Princess Charless of Hesse the Crown Prince of Rumania, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-coburg, Prince George of Greece, the Crown Prince of Bavaria, and the Sultans of Perak and Kedah.

There was another very large attendance at the Show on June 20, among those present being the German Crown Princess, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Servia the Crown Prince of Denmark the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin the Crown Prince of Greece, Duke Ernest of Brunswick, Duke George of Braunswick the Duke d'Aosta, and Maharajah Summair Singh of Jodhpere.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 3rd July.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12 ..... £ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 1st July 1911, by Council Bills..... £ 7,397,905
Balance to be remitted from 2nd July 1911 to 31st March 1912 ..... £ 9,760,395

a Of this sum £1,433,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

THE ANCIENT OFFICE OF CORONER.

Dr. F. J. Waldo's Interesting Review.

In an address to the Medico-Legal Society Dr. F. J. Waldo, Coroner for the City of London and the Borough of Southwark, dealt with the Ancient Office of Coroner which involves many points of historical and legal interest extending over at least six centuries, for the English term "Corowner" first appears in the 14th century. The lecturer divided his discussion into two parts—first, the origin, and secondly, the powers, duties and qualifications for the office. The ultimate derivation of the name that designates the office was that of the "Custos placitorum Coronae," Guardian of the Pleas of the Crown—a fact that is still preserved in the popular term "Crowner," which is used in some parts of the kingdom to this day. Curiously enough Lord Coke, and other distinguished writers upon law have been misled with regard to the origin of the Coronership by the information conveyed in a book written in the reign of Edward the First by Andrew Horn (a former Chamberlain of London), under the title of a "Mirror of Justices," a plausible but most misleading treatise upon Anglo-Saxon Law. The lecturer discussed critically various passages ascribed to Chaucer (whose son Thomas filled the office of Coroner for the City of London and its Suburbs), and other ancient writers, and stated his conclusion therefrom that the first undoubted reference to the general institution of Coroners throughout the kingdom was in 1194 in a record of a Circuit of Justices in the reign of Richard the First.

The first-known Coroner was appointed by the citizens of London by right of the Charter given by Henry the First towards the latter part of his reign, A. D. 1100-1135.

TO PREVENT ABUSES.

Legal historians have commonly held that the offices of Sheriff and of Coroner were created about the same period but as a matter of fact the Sheriffs preceeded the Coroners by several centuries; that is to say, during the Roman occupation of Great Britain, B. C. 55 to A.D. 410.

The Coroners indeed owed their existence in a great measure to the wish of all classes of the community to curtail the powers of the Sheriff round which had sprung up various grave abuses. The duties of early and the medieval Coroners were somewhat multifarious. As one of the King's officers the collection of revenue depended to a great extent upon his deligence in collecting, or, at any rate, in appraising such things as the forfeited chatties of the felons, deodands, wreaks, Royal fish (i e, sturgeon and whale), and treasure trove. From the earliest times his chief function was the holding of inquests on view of the body in cases of death from violence or accident and of those dying in prison. By a process of evolution—that has come to be his main function in the present day, and there can be no doubt that the office has been and is of inestimable value in preserving the safety of the life of the citizen. In view of recent proposals for fresh legislation with regard to the office, it is well to keep clearly in view the history and the intimate social bearings of this ancient office. Incidentally, it may be hoped that no future legislation will in the least degree be permitted to lessen the independence of a Judicial post so essential to the safety of the subject. The unique statutory powers of the City of London in holding fire inquests in cases were no death has occurred, and the desirability of an extension of this part of the lecturer's duties, was advocated by the Departmental Committee in their report on Coroners, to other parts of the kingdom (including Southwark) and various points of practical interest to the community, were alluded to.

WHEN THE CORONER WAS KING'S BUTLER.

Alluding to the "Franchise" Coronerships of the City of London and Ancient Borough of Southwark, the lecturer said: Up till the year 1478 the Coroner to the City was the King's Chief Butler (botillarius), who, by virtue of this latter office, was in addition both Coroner and King's Chamberlain. The City tried unsuccessfully to gain the right of electing their own Coroner during several reigns, and at last achieved their object with the impecunious ruler King Edward the Fourth.

Edward in his 4th Charter, dated June, 1478, granted to the City for a consideration of £7,000—a considerable amount of money in those days—various offices and occupations, including that of the City Coronership. The right of appointment to the Coronership of the Borough of Southwark was granted to the City of London by Charter of King Edward the Sixth in April, 1550. For this privilege, together with the right in the lordship and manor of Southwark to all "goods and chattels, waifs, estrays and all treasure found in the town and Borough of Southwark, forfeitures, deodands, and escheats," 500 marks was paid by the City to the King. By Edward the Fourth's Charter, the Mayor was ex-officio King's Escheator for the City of London during his Mayoralty, and by Edward the Sixth's Charter the Mayor of London was ex-officio King's Escheator of Clerk of the Market for the Borough of Southwark. The office of Escheator, or Exchequer man, is now practically obsolete. The allegation of some writers that the Mayor or Lord Mayor of London is by custom Coroner of the City is incorrect and misleading. They produce no evidence, however, to snow that any Mayor or Lord Mayor has had any right to the Coronership by virtue of his office. It is true that in a few exceptional instances a Mayor chanced to be Coroner the deputy coroner both during his Mayoralty and afterwards, but the two offices were distinct.

The lecturer added that the Departmental Committee sitting on Coroners recommended in their report the abolition generally of Franchise Coronerships, but made an exception in the case of the Coronerships of the City of London and ancient Borough of Southwark, and Franchises such as that of the Scilly Islands—a view with which, he thought, his audience would concur.

BRITISH EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

TABLES relating to emigration and immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1910, with a report to the Board of Trade thereon by Mr G R Askwith, were issued yesterday as a parliamentary paper (Cd. 180.)

The number of passengers to and from non-European countries was:—Inward, 298,779; outward, 618,859—giving an outward balance of 320,080, The numbers of outward and inward passengers in 1909 were respectively 474,378 and 861,325, and in 1902 386,411 and 342,922. Except in 1907 the total volume of the oversea passenger movement has in no other year exceeded that of 1910.

The outward passengers were divided as follows:—First class, 102,256; second class, 151,404; third class, 365,199. Inward the three classes numbered respectively 82,439, 76,710, and 139,630.

Liverpool continued to be the principal port of embarkation and debarkation. The proportion recorded as foreigner among the outward passengers in 1910 was 35.7 per cent. as compared with 39.1 per cent. in 1909. and 39 per cent in the ten years 1901-10. Of the inward passengers foreigners accounted for 45.1 per cent. in 1910, compared with 43 per cent. in 1909 and 42.2 per cent. in the ten years 1901-10.

In the table dealing with the movement of passengers to and from the Continent in 1910, it is shown that the numbers inward and outward were respectively 1,153,606 and 1,040,942, the balance inward being 112,664. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 1,045,501 and 951,238; and for 1908 1,002,110 and 1,026,377. The exceptional outward movement in 1908 was attributable in part to the large number of aliens returning from North America to their homes on the Continent of Europe, of whom a considerable proportion travelled by way of the United Kingdom.

Of last year's outward passengers 293,696, or 47 per cent, are shown in the statutory returns to have contracted to land at ports within the British Empire, 196,305 going to British North America. 30 838 to British South Africa, and 46,246 Australia and New Zealand. The remaining 325,163. or 53 per cent, went to foreign countries, including 303,364, or 49 per cent, to the United States. Of the passengers outward who were returned as British subjects 63 per cent contracted to land in countries within the British Empire, 39 per cent going to British North America; and 37 per cent went to foreign countries, including 33 per cent to the United States.

It is pointed out in the report that the statistics do not relate to "emigration" and "immigration" properly so called, but to the entire movement of passengers of all classes to and from the United Kingdom.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Indian Emigration and Immigration.

THE sitting of the Conference on June 19 was continued into the late afternoon. A large part of the time was occupied with a discussion of the position of British Indians in the Dominions—introduced by a speech from Lord Crewe. He said he desired to refer generally to the question of Indian emigration and immigration. He had had the advantage or disadvantage of considering the question from two different standpoints, first as Colonial Secretary, and, secondly, as Secretary of State for India. In both offices he had come to the conclusion that no question could be discussed at the Conference which was more difficult, and in some of its aspects more critical, than that of Indian immigration and the treatment of members of native races within the various self-governing Dominions. When Secretary for the Colonies he had upon one occasion expressed the opinion that if there was any question which seemed to threaten not only the well-being but the actual existence of the empire as an empire, it was the difficulty between the white and the native races. The question was in one sense insoluble. There could be no complete solution of the difficulty. His Majesty's Government fully recognised that as the empire is constituted it was impossible to maintain the idea that there could be an absolutely free interchange between all subjects of the Crown. Nobody could dispute the right of the self-governing Dominions to decide for themselves whom they would admit as citizens of their respective territories. The Home Government also recognised that in this country it was easy to underrate the difficulties confronting the Dominions in connection with this problem, because we were not troubled to any serious extent by a similar problem.

The Dominions felt two separate but closely interwoven objections to the influx of a large native population. One was that such an influx might mean a rivalry of cheap labour, and the other was founded upon the colour bar. The economic question was distinct, but whether Indians were regarded from the point of view of national history or pride of decent, or personal qualities of character and intellect, they had a real claim for consideration both as subjects of the crown and as men. While there was no short cut to the solution of the problem of Indian immigration by the adoption of heroic legislation, he confidently submitted that the relations between India and the rest of the empire might be very materially improved by the cultivation of mutual understanding.

The India Office and the Government of India would always do their best to explain to the people of India how the position stood in the Dominions. On the other hand, he thought they were entitled to ask Ministers of the self-governing Dominions to make known within their own areas how deep and how wide-spread the feeling on this subject was in India. All sections and shades of opinion combined on the question of the treatment of Indians as a race—a fact which put into the hands of some of those who were inimical to the British Government in India weapons which they were not slow to use with a view to damaging the Government. He suggested that it was possible for the Dominion Governments, working within the limits which they laid down for the admission of immigrants, to make the entrance of Indians more easy and pleasant than it had been in the past. If it became known that within those limits Indian subjects of the Crown would receive a genuine welcome and would not be looked upon with suspicion, a great deal might be done to bring about better relations between India and the Dominions.

As regards the treatment of Indians already domiciled in the Dominions there were questions to which Indians attached special importance, such as, for instance, the maintenance of the obligations of caste. The position could be improved if, so far as possible, the force of the sanctions of caste and religion could be invariably recognised. He appealed to the Dominions to do all they could to inform public opinion of the general claims of Indians to considerate and friendly treatment as loyal fellow subjects of the Crown. Until pleasant relations existed between the Dominions and India we were far from being a united empire. It was in reality rather a question of spirit and attitude than of attempting to deal with the subject by series of legislative propositions. If the Dominions would agree to show a friendly spirit towards India the best public opinion in India would recognise the fact, and would endeavour to take its part in bringing about the peaceful solution of any difficulty which might arise.

A New Zealand resolution asking for "wider legislative powers in respect to British and foreign shipping" was also before the Conference. The two topics were practically parts of a single subject, since Sir Joseph Ward's resolution was connected with his recent attempt to penalise vessels trading between Australia and New Zealand with lascars in their crews. The motion was lost, several of the Prime Ministers declining to admit that the powers of their Parliaments were not wide enough.

Two resolutions were then carried with slight amendments—one calling for greater uniformity in Imperial legislation concerning immigration and the exclusion of aliens, the other proposing to arrange that commercial arbitration awards given in one part of the Empire should be capable of enforcement in other parts. And time was found before the sitting closed to pass with modifications the Australian resolution regarding Suez Canal dues. In its final form this resolution declares that the dues constitute a heavy charge on shipping, and tend to retard trade within the empire and invites the Imperial Government to continue its efforts for their reduction.

THE FINAL MEETING.

The final meeting of the Conference took place on June 20 at the Foreign Office. The sitting was a short one. The report of the committee on military defences was received and approved, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved, Sir Joseph Ward seconded, and General Botha, Mr. Fisher, and Sir E. Morris supported a resolution of thanks to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Harcourt, to which these gentlemen responded.

MR. BALFOUR'S VISION OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Balfour presided on June 17, at a luncheon to the Prime Ministers of the Overseas Dominions at the Constitutional Club. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Joseph Ward sat on either side of the Leader of the Opposition, and Sir E. P, Morris and other Colonial Ministers were also present. Among many others who assembled to meet the Premiers were Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Mr, Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., Lord Midleton, and Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P.

Mr. Balfour, describing his vision of the future of the empire, said:—

"I do not accuse those either of want of perception, want of imagination, or want of patriotism who say that the British Empire as we know it is but a transitory arrangement. There is a higher and a better way. ("Hear, hear.") I dream myself other dreams and have other visions of the future. I cannot help thinking that, as we have now thoroughly realised in every one of these great communities that each is to manage its own affairs—("Hear, hear")—upon that solid basis we should build up something which the world has never yet seen, which political dreamers in the past have never yet dreamed of, namely, a coalition of free and self-governing communities who feel that they are never more themselves, never more masters of their own fate, than when they recognise that they are parts of a great whole—(loud applause)—from which they will draw inspiration and strength, and to which they can give inspiration and strength; and that each lives its own life and is most itself when it feels itself in the fullest sense of self-governing entity which yet has a larger whole to look to, whose interests are not alien to it, on whom it can rest in time of trouble, from whom it can draw experience, to whom it can look, whom it can aid, and from whom it can receive aid. That is an ideal coalition, congregation—use what phrase you like—of free, self-governing communities which has never yet existed in the world, but of which we see the beginnings at the present time, and of which only our posterity will see the full fruition." (Loud applause).

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said British institutions while not perfect, were certainly the wisest ever devised by men for the government of men. Some would say that by a reciprocal agreement with the United States they had given a fatal blow to British Preference. For such a doubt as that there was, in his judgment, no reason. There was no time limit and it could be removed at any time.

FALL OF FRENCH CABINET.

Accident that Wrecked a Government.

Paris, June 24.

With the suddenness characteristic of French politics, a Ministerial crisis broke out yesterday. The French Government resigned owing to its defeat in the Chamber, by 248 votes to 224 votes, on a vote of confidence taken at the end of a debate on a statement recently made to the Senate by General Goiran, the new Minister of War. Owing to the absence of President Fallieres at the millenary festivities at Rouen, the decision of the Government will not be made official until the President's acceptance of the Ministry's resignation has been received by telegraph

Speaking in the Senate on Monday, General Goiran, who was appointed Minister after M. Berteaux had been killed by the aeroplane disaster at Issy, and who is a bluff soldier rather than a parliamentarian, made a remarkable statement regarding the supreme command of the French army in war time. The French forces, the General said, would not be placed under a commander-in-chief, but would be directed by the Government as a whole. The supreme command, the Minister added, would be too much for one man. Napoleon had tried it and had left France weaker than he had found it.

This statement, which vividly reminded Frenchmen of the cause of their disasters in 1870, was bitterly attacked in the Press and a general assault was made on the Government in the Chamber yesterday. M. Andre Hesse, the well-known barrister-politician, expressed the astonishment of France at learning suddenly she had no one fit to assume the supreme command in war. The country had believed that their leading generals were preparing to fill this post. If there were no commander-in-chief, or if the office had no further meaning what would happen in case of war? General Goiran had explained that the army would be directed by the Cabinet, but the next day the Prime Minister declared the supreme direction would be held by a kind of military-political council.

"My opinion," M. Hesse cried, "is that when the cannon speaks, politicians should hold their tongues. Don't you remember our said lesson of 1870 in this respect? What frightens us most is the feeling that there is neither direction nor authority in France to-day. Need the Chamber really be reassured against the danger which might be created by the return of a victorious general? This fear is in itself the worst sign possible. I think it better to entrust the fate of our arms to one competent man than to future ministers of commerce or agriculture."

Admiral Bienaime asked how a minister could destroy confidence in the minds of soldiers.

The unfortunate General Goiran attempted a short explanation. He had only said that in times of peace there was no commander-in-chief, which was strictly true. There was the vice-president of the Supreme Council of War. The Minister had not intended to modify his functions. For the rest had merely expressed his personal opinion.

M. Antoine Perrier, Minister of Justice, amid cries of "Resign," asked for a vote of confidence in the Government, but this the House refused, passing to the order of the day by 248 votes to 224. A scene of tremendous excitement followed. It was known that the Government, already at its last gasp owing to its vacillating policy in the champagne delimitation question, would resign. Despite the vote and deafening shouts of "Resign," the Ministers remained seated on the Government bench until the growing storm of hoots and hisses drove them out of the Chamber.

As an example of the incoherence prevailing in the Cabinet owing to the enforced absence of the Prime Minister, it is stated that M. Monis telephoned from his sick-room to the Chamber to advise the Minister of Justice not to insist on a special vote of confidence. Despite this order however, M. Perrier declined to accept the mere order of the day. The fall of the Government is attributed directly to its action on Thursday in accepting the Electoral Reform Bill brought in by the Briand Cabinet. It thus alienated the sympathies of about 200 of its supporters, who were not slow to seize the chance of overthrowing the Ministry.

The Ministers left the Chamber and went to the Ministry of the Interior, where they conferred with M. Monis, who after examining the situation decided to hand in his resignation and that of the whole Cabinet. The collective resignation of the Ministry will be handed to the President of the Republic on his return from Rouen on Sunday morning.

The Chamber rose, and will not meet again till Tuesday.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

The following communication has been issued by Lord Charles Beresford:—

A preliminary meeting of flag officers, with Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in the chair, was held to-day (June 19) at the Westminster Palace Hotel for the purpose of considering the provisions of the Declaration of London, the proceedings being private.

Unanimous condemnation of the Declaration was expressed and arrangements were made embodying in the form of a public resolution the opinions of the officers present at the meeting and other admirals who have associated themselves with its object.

The resolution is being forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.

Lord Charles Beresford is reported as making a further statement on the subject. "The great danger," he says, "is that a secretly organised attack may be made upon our trade routes, because it will be open to an enemy to convert merchant ships into men-of-war on the high seas. Such an attack would at once cause a great gap in the food supply and the supply of raw material to this country, and the real, danger will occur afterwards, when it will be found impossible to fill up the gap, because the shipowners will not allow their ships to go out of port, as the rate of insurance will be prohibitive. The crisis will come in the first eight or ten weeks, because an Englishman with an empty belly is the most difficult man to manage in the world."

It is stated that eighteen Admirals attended the meeting, including Admirals Sir C. Penrose-Fitz-Gerald, the Hon. Victor A. Montagu, Smith-Dorrien, H. C. Reynolds, Pattison, Close, Sir John Fellowes, Grant, Littleton and H. Rose. Sir George Armstrong was also present with Mr. H. F. Wyatt and Mr. C. Horton-Smith, hon. secretaries of the Imperial Maritime League. More than seventy admirals who could not attend the meeting had expressed agreement with its objects.

THE CHURCH IN BOMBAY.

WITH a view to enlisting interest in the Bombay Diocesan Association, and thereby assisting the work of the Bishop of Bombay, a meeting was held on June 16 at 3 Grosvenor Place, by permission of the Hon W. F. D. Smith and Lady Esther Smith. The Bishop of Southampton, a former Bishop of Bombay, took the chair. The Bishop of Bombay pointed out that of seven Church schools in Bombay and Poona three were on the verge of bankruptcy and two others were only solvent because they were taught by "sisters." There was also need for clergymen for Europeans where there were no Government chaplaincies, principally at railway centres. The only mission in Bombay addressed to Hindustani-speaking people could not be maintained, Missions in Khandesh had been given up, and the Divinity School in Poona had been closed five years out of ten for want of teachers. The Normal School at Nasik was also closed. There were about 2,500 students at the University in Bombay, and while the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, and the Y.M.C.A. did something in the way of providing hostels for them, the Church did nothing. He suggested that Church should have a hostel conducted by European University men till there were Indian Christian graduates to take up the work. A hostel for women students connected with the Elphinstone College was also urgently needed. For Bombay City three more clergymen and one more church were required, and for hundreds of up-country Christians who went to Bombay to work a church and pastor at a suburb called Jacob's Circle were wanted. The existence of a Diocesan Fund, administered at Bombay, would be valuable, since it would give a new elasticity to the work by meeting emergencies when they occurred. Lady Laura Ridding suggested that associates who would subscribe for three years should be enrolled. An annual account and records of the work done would be sent to every subscriber.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, June 20.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Depts:—

Indian Army.

Majs to be Lieut-Cols—Harry Elliot Lowis, Commandant, 10th Jats, Jan 28; C E de M Norie, D S O, Commandant, 2nd Batt, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles) April 2; N E Robin, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs; E R R Swiney, 39th Garhwal Rifles, May 6; P S M Burton, Supernumerary List; A J Campbell, 80th Carnatic Infantry; C B Rawlinson, C I E Supernumerary List; F T C Hughes, Civil Employ; R L Tottenham, 29th Punjabis; G E L Gilbert, D S O 34th Sikh Pioneers; C O Swanston, D S O, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers; E G Wright, 6th Jat Light Infantry; T Y Seddon, 19th Punjabis, May 9.

Lieuts to be Capts—H B Nutting, 5th Cavalry; April 30; C C Walker, 28th Light Cavalry, W McNillan Black, 58th Vaughan's Rifles Frontier Force; E Edwards 29th Punjabis May 7.

Indian Medical Service.

Capt to be Maj—W H Dickinson, Jan 8.

Indian Army Departments.

Assist Commissary and Hon Lieut to be Deputy Commissary, with the hon rank of Capt.—J D Sweeny, April 8.

The King has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Col L S Peyton, June 3; Col C E Peirse, June 6; Lieut-Col A G Burn, June 10.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Depts.:—

Indian Army.

Lieut.-Col W H Lewin, May 18; Maj G D M Moore, May 3; Maj R L Carnegy, June 8. Note.—The rank of Lieut-Col R L Tottenham, whose retirement was notified in the "London Gazette" of June 1, is as herein stated, not Maj, as described in that Gazette.

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut-Col L J Pisani, June 10.

Indian Army Departments.

Commissary and Hon Capt G J Stokes, Sept 19.

War Office, June 20.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col E B Burton, C B, Indian Army, to be a Col on the Staff in India, and is granted the temporary rank of Brig-Gen while so employed, vice Col temporary Brig-Gen F G Campbell, C B, D S O, May 2

The undermentioned appointments have been made at the War Office:—Lieut-Col R J Strachey, a D A A G, to be an A A G, vice Col temporary Brig-Gen F R C Carleton, appointed Director of Recruiting and Organization; Maj C M A Wood, The Northumberland Fusiliers, a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, to be a D A A G, vice Lieut-Col R J Strachey June 1.

Cavalry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2207 tons Captain H M Cuthush, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kathiawar coast and Karachi, with a general cargo 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Kristiania 1672 tons, Captain J Johnson sailed yesterday for Philadelphia and New York with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clanshaw, 2404 tons, Captain Hunter, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Budrie, 1613 tons, Captain B B Pigot, sailed yesterday for Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, 4785 tons, captain H Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the English Mails, a general cargo, and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, Captain C Davidson, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, reports that the vessel grounded on the N E extremity of Fasht at Yaxim shoal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain A G Abbott, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamers Ujina, 3,423 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H McDiarmed sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general, and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Moravia 2283 tons, Captain F Baselitsch arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 6th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook ..B H Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comir ..G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 7.

Ariel.....2203 Hyde.....T Morrison & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Baron Napier.....3159 Gondey...W & A Graham & Co
Bulimba.....1607 Davidson ...Calcutta ...M M & Co
Crosby.....2531 Bovey.....T Morrison & Co
Devanha .....478 Powell.....China...P & O Co
Errington Court ..2731 Gleghorn...W & A Graham & Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Gallos.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Khosru.....2410 Hoonah ...Jeddah...Bo & P S N Co
Itola.....3401 Tucker.....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Malda.....1251 Bamber.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2 41 White.....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Spondilus .....4752 Moses .....Standard Oil Co
Salsette.....2391 Lewellin.....Aden ..8-7...P & O Co
Ujina.....3423 Hill .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hakata Maru	3319	Nomura	Kobe	14-7	N Y Kaisha
B. Parnes	2127	Williams	Durban	13-7	M M & Co
C&R Rokeby	2455	Sheldrake	Liverpool	11-7	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co
F Praesident	2986	Bremer	Daressalem	10-7	A Strandes & Co
G Hooseinee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	11-7	B & P S N Co
K Clavercak	2441	Tayler	Antwerp	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
N Inverness	2491	Venus	Garston	10-7	T Morrison & Co
N Nentmoor	2103	Taylor	Mostyn Deep		T M & Co
P Clousham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	15-7	W & A & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson	Antwerp	30-6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Moshtari	1110	LeMerier	13 7		Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	11-7	W & A Graham & Co
3 Glentrae	3054	McGillivray	Amsterdam	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
4 Deo Baldwin	2684	Maganzine	Genoa	15-7	Rubattino Line
5 Clan Graham	3289	Elliott	Hull	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	15-7	W & A Graham & Co
8 Landaura	3303	Abbott	Calcutta	8-7	M M & Co
10&11 Moravia	2283	Bandich	Calcutta	8-7	A L S N Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co

M W D D

Alavi	2324	Gray	Marseilles	12-7	B & P S N Co

B I D

Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co
Indravati	513	Esmail			Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Shownagar	8-7	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra	768	Manley			M M & Co

Offside O.

Dredger Kala	2101	Morrison	Repairing		Bo P T

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
7	Devanha	Powell	Aden, July 2
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta, June 9
	Moravia	Bandisch	Trieste, June 12

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Clanshaw	Hunter	Dunkirk, &c
	Budrie	Pigot	Bussreh, &c
	Palamcotta	Cuthush	Persian Gulf
	Kristiania	Johnson	Philadelphia
	Lhasa	McDiarmed	Karachi

The steamer Landaura, Captain Abbott, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Devanha for China.
" Bulimba for Calcutta, &c.
" Crosby for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	From.
27	Clan Macpherson	Liverpool
July.		
2	Scharnfels	New York
4	Elephanta	Rangoon
5	Chilka	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

CORONATION HONOUR FOR MERCHANT SERVICE.

Mr. T W Moore, F R G S, Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, has had the honour, as representing the Guild, of an invitation by the Earl Marshal by command of His Majesty, to be present at the Coronation Ceremony in Westminster Abbey on June 22nd. This honour will be received with feelings of the utmost gratification by the Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service it being the first time in history that they have been represented on such an auspicious occasion. Such recognition will exercise a very stimulating effect on the status of the Captains and Officers serving in our great Mercantile Marine, so many thousands of whom are members of the Guild, which is the largest organisation of its kind in the world.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 8th July, 1911.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

AUSTRALIA believes that the influence of women in politics tends to the public good, and women not only have votes in the Commonwealth, but go about speech-making and canvassing during electioneering campaigns. They have a National League of their own and annual conventions, where they place on record the work they have done and formulate plans for future operations. Such a convention was recently held at Perth, Western Australia, when delegates from the other colonies were present, and it was reported that during the referenda campaign, the ladies had provided and distributed two hundred thousand pages of political literature and nineteen thousand Constitution handbooks. Of course, they are all Liberals, for Conservative ladies are still content to have their husbands work for them and undergo all the turmoil and excitement of election times. Yet the membership of the League has increased almost beyond expectation, especially in the country and outlying districts. Valuable work was done in enrolling electors on the Federal roll, and an endeavour is now being made in connection with the Assembly and Council poll. It is expected that with the benefit of the experience of the Federal enrolment great success will attend their organised efforts in this direction. The year is declared to have been full of hard and heavy work, not only by reason of constant travel through heat and rain, "presenting an unpopular theme to an uninterested public, but also because of the alarming lack of any sense of duty, among men as well as women, concerning their responsibility as citizens." The year brought all the conflict and strenuous work of an extra poll in dealing with the referenda; in fact, it was harder than a general election, because of lacking the inspirations of personality. So the ladies prefer the life of an ordinary poll to the less thrilling system of the referendum, which is only natural, for the former affords much more excitement than the mere distribution of papers to be filled up in the privacy of the home, and in cold blood. The ladies have had no easy task to keep their association afloat, and we find from the organiser's report that they started the year with one package of envelopes, £20 in debt, and not a penny in the treasury. No record whatever of the work had been kept in the office, and there was nothing to indicate there was or ever had been a branch. But in the face of all these difficulties, they were able to publish a most creditable record of the past year. Apart from lack of funds, says the lady organiser, the greatest drawback to the work is the calm and cool lack of interest on the part of many intelligent women, who regard the League as a sort of freak movement, and continually refer to an interest in vital State and national issues, as among the vulgar things in life, and, "remarkable as it may seem, many men assume the same attitude." It is this feature of the public mind which makes the task of organising a labour indeed. The antiquated idea of "woman's sphere" thrives in that progressive country with all the vigour of a hardy plant on its native soil, and only experience, adds this plucky lady, who by the way is both young and unmarried, will demonstrate to the public that the "sphere" of woman was defined by Nature to be wherever her influence makes for the highest good of the largest number. Prejudice, that deadly foe of onward movement, dies hard—but die it must. And in this spirit the League aims at success.

This lady, Miss Ackermann, by name, appears to set an example of energy to her colonial sisters, for during the past year she spoke in 187 places, giving addresses, sometimes twice a day, in driving through towns and settlements, and organising where sufficient numbers warranted. In communities scattered so widely as to make a regular branch inoperative, standing committees have been appointed. The main difficulty in organising was found to be that of getting the people together. With them it was not so much lack of time as inclination, for a social function never failed in the desired end, therefore, the process of organising was carried on at every conceivable gathering, from a dance to a sheep sale. No place, however remote and no function whatever its character, was secure from the lady's assaults. Branches have been formed at dances, settlers' picnics, at homes, receptions, and, as already remarked, at sheep sales, and wherever the ear of men and women could be gained. By an arrangement with the men's branch, both organisers undertook to form branches of men and women. A pity they could not do without men, for the presence of one man in a fold of ladies is enough to disturb general harmony of working. Though this method was adopted late in the year, it proved successful on both sides. About a dozen men's branches were formed during the last trip. But all this is declared to have been play compared with the three months of referenda campaign work, which was done along the Southern line. The alarming ignorance concerning the issue was far beyond belief. Miss Ackermann has never known anything like it among enlightened people. It was a case where a great country was in the throes of a nation-wrecking crisis, the masses holding the power to save it, but having no knowledge whatever of the danger. The organiser chanced to be the only woman in the State out campaigning, therefore large crowds gathered at almost every centre, and, generally speaking, a most respectful hearing was granted, even in places out of harmony with the views presented.

And now the ladies are preparing for "the finest battle ever fought in Western Australia" in connection with the State Parliamentary elections. At their convention, the ladies had the assistance of the Attorney-General, who said much to encourage them and told them among other things that though it was true that in Western Australia the Liberal party did not score a majority on the last occasion, in every district where the Women's League was represented they gained a majority vote. He believed that had that organisation been in existence sufficiently long to cover every part of the State, where settlement was to be found, the verdict of the people in respect to the referenda proposals would have been as emphatically "No" as it had been in the Eastern States. The women of the State were awaking to their political responsibilities, and beginning to realise how much the future prosperity of the country depended upon their personal exertions. Unfortunately, even now, despite what had been done during the past year or two, there were a large number of men and women in Western Australia who took very little interest in politics. He was sure that every delegate to the convention must realise that political action had an immense influence, not only upon the fortunes of the community at large, but also upon the fortunes of the family and the fortunes of the individual. Well, they like to think so, but we hold with those who believe that the fortunes of a State and of individuals are influenced far better by a woman who abstains entirely from taking part in politics and obeys the call to be happy rather than that to be publicly conspicuous. But the Women's National League of Australia will never believe it; nor will they be allowed too, while prominent men encourage them, and they are under the leadership of ladies of such phenomenal energy and persistence as Miss Ackermann. Somehow, the ladies find it difficult to obtain funds, but there are men ready to help them, though as one lady delegate observed. It was often said that women were not businesslike, but personally she felt it to be quite otherwise. Women, for instance, understood far better than men how to make a sovereign go as far as it should. They also had a superior idea of economy, and were often amazed at the waste which resulted when men controlled the matter of national expenditure. A woman also was more methodical, and all those attributes were the first principles of successful business. Yes, but why then have asked for assistance from men and why not have kept them outside their leagues? Alas, the weakness of the ladies in admitting them, enabled them to carry out their plans and Miss Ackermann to sweep down on the tea parties and dances and turn young women's hearts from matrimony to politics and from love to party strife.

REMEMBER THE "MAINE."

GENERAL BIXLEY having declared that the explosion of the magazines on the American battleship "Maine,"—which led to her sinking, was caused on board the ship, and not from without—the cry will no longer be "Remember the 'Maine'" but forget it as rapidly as possible. Other experts said the same thing long ago, but "Uncle Sam" wanted some one to lick and, finding a little enemy, licked him. The American army engineers, who began to explore the exposed parts of the "Maine" a month ago, found the crockery unbroken on the mess table and electric light bulbs intact, showing that the explosion was not felt greatly aft. Swords in their scabbards were leaning against the wall of the deckhouse. The leather parts were in a good state of preservation, but the steel was so badly eaten that it fell apart. This deterioration is attributed to galvanic action. The "Maine" sank in February 1898, in Havana harbour and the Spaniards were accused of having blown her up. The "Maine" went to Havana in January, 1898, on a so-called friendly mission, and on February 15 was destroyed by an explosion, which caused the deaths of 266 of the crew. An American Board of Inquiry, presided over by Captain W. T. Sampson, made an extensive examination of the wreck, and reported to the United States Navy Department on March 21, that the explosion was caused by an exterior mine, the principal reason for this decision being the upheaval of the ship's keel. In the inflamed state of public opinion, Spain was almost universally condemned as the author of the outrage, but the possibility was entertained that the deed was the work of Cuban sympathisers, who thus hoped to secure American assistance against Spain. Last year Congress made an appropriation for raising the "Maine," and thus, as it was hoped, deciding the vexed question once for all. The wreck was entirely surrounded by a cofferdam, built by United States army engineers, and exposed to view as the water was pumped from the cofferdam so as to lower it five feet daily. It is believed that the forward part of the ship, about one-third of her length, is torn away from the rest, and is so badly shattered that it will have to be taken out piecemeal. When the afterpart has been stripped, so far as possible, of all heavy weights, including the two turrets, weighing, with their pair of 10-inch guns, about 200 tons each, it is hoped it will be possible to build a bulkhead across the shattered end and float the hulk out of the harbour and sink it in the ocean. And so the "Maine" will cease to cumber the harbour, but it will never be forgotten that it was the cause of the United States waging a cruel and unnecessary war. General Bixley's report should lead the Americans to an act of tardy justice—the restitution to Spain of the colonies she filched from her; but it will not, and the General will not gain in popularity; we fear, for having told his countrymen the truth.

COURT OF WARDS.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces makes some apt remarks on the attitude of Indians towards the Court of Wards in his jurisdiction. While the work of the Court steadily increases year by year, he points out that the Court would be able to perform greater service, if recourse to it were taken during an earlier stage of difficulty than that at which estate-owners frequently apply for its assistance. The proprietors, in many instances, seem to hold an implicit faith in the ability of the Court to restore order out of chaos, and in more than one case heroic measures have had to be adopted to save ancient estates, which, but for the credit of the Court of Wards, would have been irretrievably ruined. "In such cases," says the Lieutenant-Governor, "it is a matter for regret that the proprietors did not seek the intervention of the Court at an earlier stage, when the debts could have been liquidated without selling portions of their estates." Speaking generally, the report for 1909-10 shows rather more than the usual steady advance in the responsibilities and popularity of the Court of Wards. The gross receipts of the estates under management amounted to 228½ lakhs of rupees and the total expenditure to 204 2-3 lakhs. Twenty-eight estates, with an aggregate rent-roll of over 14¼ lakhs of rupees, were taken under management, while nine estates, with a rent-roll of Rs. 5,16,559, were released from superintendence. The total number of estates under management stood at the close of the year at 199 with a rental demand exceeding 106 lakhs of rupees, and it is only necessary to look back as short a distance as three years, when the corresponding figures were 169 and 75½ lakhs respectively, to realize with what rapidity the Court's responsibilities are increasing. Two satisfactory features of the report may be noted. At the Colvin Talukdars' School at Lucknow, at which the majority of minor wards receive their education, a course of training in estate management has been instituted for senior pupils during the last three years of their minority. Mr. Porter emphasises the desirability of all wards going through this training, and adds "the thoroughness of the teaching is the surest safe-guard against that most disheartening spectacle—the squandering by a youthful owner of an estate which has been carefully nursed through his minority." Government also comments favourably on the introduction of improved machinery, and the undertaking of farming experiments on some estates, and remarks that the improvement of agricultural methods is a subject, which should be seriously considered on all estates, that have reached a condition of solvency.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, passed Suez at 1-30 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arcadia" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

THE Bank of Madras rate of interest is reduced 1 per cent. The present rate is 4 per cent.

MR. M. NETHERCOLE, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, is appointed as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, (Public Works Department), the Irrigation Branch, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent, with effect from the 30th June, 1911, vice Mr. N. F. McLeod, retired.

MR. R. W. GILLAN, Comptroller and Auditor-General, who has been staying at Simla for some time, will come to Calcutta in time to receive the Rupee Loan tenders on the 19th instant. He will subsequently return to Simla to discuss with the Government of India the scheme for the reorganization of the Audit Department which is now before the Government of India.

THE census of Southern Rhodesia gave the following figures: Europeans, 23,582, an increase of 10,986 as compared with the figures of the census of 1904; native and coloured inhabitants, 745,889.

THE Berlin criminal detective force has sent a squad to London, to co-operate with the London detective force in dealing with any German undesirables who may arrive.

THE Duchess of Northumberland gave a garden party at Syon House, Isleworth, on June 17. The Duchess, who was accompanied by the Duke and the Ladies Victoria and Muriel Percy, received the guests in the long gallery. The great hall was decorated with bowls of variegated Canterbury bells and Kentia palms. The band of the Grenadier Guards played on the lawn. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyll, the Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Maharaja of Patiala, and the Mahatsja Holkar of Indore were present.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY TWO GERMANS.

A Man and a Woman Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

Following close upon the recent arrest on an extradition warrant of Herr Stallman on charges of card sharping and cheating, Calcutta has again to record the arrest of two Germans, a man and a woman, on an extradition order on a series of charges of cheating. In this instance, the alleged offences were committed in Ceylon. This morning the police, in pursuance of a cablegram from the Chief of the Colonial Police of Colombo, arrested Herr John Weber and Frau Weber alias Herr and Frau Markus, who had arrived in Calcutta from Colombo and were residing at the Continental Hotel. From instructions conveyed in a cable message, it would appear that the arrest of the couple is required by the Colonial Police of Colombo on a series of charges of cheating. The Government's intention of demanding an extradition order has also been intimated.

Herr and Frau Weber were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon, when a provisional warrant was applied for and obtained. The accused were remanded to custody pending extradition proceedings and the arrival here of the documents appertaining to the charges preferred against them.

Before the Magistrate, Mrs. Weber said that she left Colombo on 29th June and arrived in Calcutta on 3rd instant. The charge against her was false. She requested the Magistrate to get them facilities by putting themselves in communication with the American Consul and the Magistrate observed that he would do it himself.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Estimated Daily Attendence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

It is calculated that on ordinary days, during the Durbar period, the number of persons in Delhi and its camps will be about half a million, of which the city itself will contribute more than half, and, if popular imagination in the Punjab and the United Provinces is fired by the news of the "Grand Tamasha," there will be an immense concourse of people for two or three days.

To provide entertainment for these, not to speak of food supplies, will be no light task and there is also the question of transportation by rail. Sir Louis Dane is to have direction and control of the fete, and, on his return from leave, on the 28th instant, he will proceed direct from Bombay to Delhi. Preliminary estimates etc., are now being prepared, but details cannot be settled until his arrival. Suggestions are being invited as to the form which amusements should take; the experience gained at the Allahabad Exhibition in the matter of popular entertainment might be utilised.

It is stated that the arrangements for the people's fete at Delhi during the Coronation festivities will be on a very large scale.

SIMLA, JULY 7.

A Press note states, the Government Dairy to be established at Delhi for the supply of produce to the Coronation Durbar Camps will open on the 1st October, 1911.

CALCUTTA BUKR-ID RIOTS.

Charges against the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Vaishya Sabha of Calcutta, a representative association of the Marwari community, has submitted a memorial to the Lieut-Governor of Bengal in regard to the recent Bukr-id riots in Burra Bazaar. The Sabha instituted an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the riots and took the evidence of over 100 people. The Sabha, places the results of the enquiry before the Lieut-Governor, with the suggestion that His Honour may be pleased to order an official enquiry into the matter and especially into the conduct of the police on the occasion.

The memorial submits: "One result of the enquiries instituted by the Sabha has been to show that the police arrangements of the city during the occasion of the recent riots were inadequate and unsatisfactory. The police were not only powerless to quell disturbances where they broke out, but they did not take preventive measures which they might have taken and which were suggested to them, and what is worse they refused to lend assistance to those who actually sought their services."

GOVERNMENT'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

No Decision Arrived at.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

It is stated with regard to the cold weather move of the Government of India from Simla to Calcutta, that no orders have yet been passed and various considerations will have to be weighed before any decision is given. The most important factor in the case is that of the high rents which are being asked in Calcutta on account of the Royal Visit and the consequent difficulty of obtaining house accommodation for the Secretariat establishments of the Government of India at reasonable figure. All ranks must be effected by this, hence, calculations have to be made as to how the difficulty can best be met and whether the camp officers only should move down at the usual date.

HINDU SWAMI RECEIVED BY MADRAS GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JULY 7.

H. E. the Governor was pleased to grant an interview on the 5th instant to his Holiness Kasivasi Somasundara Tambiran of the Tiruppanandal Mutt, a prominent figure in the Tanjore district. His Holiness had also interviews with the Members of the Government and the Secretaries. The originator of this Mutt was Kumaragurupara Swamiji, the author of "Needinerivilakkam," the well known Tamil poem of excellent morals.

RUMOURS which have recently been circulated to the effect that the Master of the Rolls is about to retire from the position or to be promoted to the House of Lords are contradicted.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

In the House of Commons on Monday, June 19, Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether any change of status has been effected in regard to the Maharaja of Benares and his relations with the Government of India; whether any territories have been constituted a native State and placed under his control; whether any change has been so operated in the status of the inhabitants of such territories; and whether legislation will be necessary.

Colonel Seely, for Mr. Montagu, said: The Maharaja of Benares has been established as a ruling Chief with full powers, subject to the suzerainty of his Majesty. Certain districts previously administered by the British Government have been constituted as a State and granted to his Highness under the restrictions and conditions necessary for safeguarding to their residents the rights and privileges which they have enjoyed under British administration. The residents in question have thereby become subjects of the State of Benares. The Secretary of State is advised that no legislation is necessary for these purposes.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. ASHE.

Mr. C. Roberts: I wish to ask a question of which I have given private notice to the Under Secretary for India, with reference to the attack on Mr. Ashe, Collector for Tinnevelly.

Colonel Seely: Yes, sir, the Viceroy sent the following telegram yesterday, which was received at the India Office last night:—"Ashe, Collector of Tinnevelly, shot in chest by Brahmin on morning of June 17, while sitting in railway carriage with his wife at Maniyachi Station. Ashe shortly after died. Murderer took refuge in adjoining building, and finally shot himself. Motive of murderer unknown. Murderer not identified."

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state the number of deaths of human beings from starvation in India in each of the last ten years and in the whole period.

Mr. Montagu: The information asked for by the hon. member is not forthcoming from the mortality returns of British India, as they do not show "starvation" as a separate cause of death. In times of famine special efforts have been made to secure a correct record of all deaths attributable directly to want of food, but without much success. In the 1907-1908 famine in the United Provinces not more than eleven deaths were thus recorded. Famine mortality is due to the consequences of insufficient food, not to entire want of it.

PLAGUE.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Of the 6,560,000 of human beings known to have died of plague in India within the last ten years, how many died of bubonic plague and how many of pneumonic plague; and whether the Government propose to convene an international medical conference in India next winter to devise means of counteracting this scourge.

Mr. Montagu: The returns of plague seizures in India do not distinguish cases where the symptoms are bubonic from those that take septicaemic or pneumonic forms, but it may be said that more than ninety per cent. of the cases take the bubonic form. There is no intention of convening an international medical conference in India to deal with the question of plague prevention. The scientific problems have already been elucidated by the joint commission organised by the Royal Society and the Lister Institute, and the practical application of the Commission's discoveries is a matter for the Indian Government.

JAPAN AND THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

On Tuesday, June 20, on the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill, the Earl of Ronaldshay raised the question of British trade with Korea, which, he said, had been affected by the annexation of that country by Japan. Commercial treaties with Korea had been held to be abrogated by the act of annexation, and the effect would be that while Japan would be able to send her goods duty free into Korea, and through that country into China, other nations, including this country, would be subjected to heavy duties upon their goods. It was true that Japan had consented to preserve the status quo for ten years, but that was a very moderate time-limit and an altogether inadequate return for the acquiescence by this country in the annexation of Korea by Japan. Sir Edward Grey in Opposition, was a strong upholder of the policy of the open door for British commerce, and he invited the right hon. gentleman to state weather he thought he had secured full compensation in this or other respects for the annexation of Korea. While we had no right to criticise Japan for taking the fullest reward possible after her recent wars, he held that our Foreign Office ought not to allow sympathy with Japan to stand in the way of such action as would fully safeguard the legitimate interests of our own nation in that part of the world.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, dealing with the same subject, regarded the present position as profoundly unsatisfactory. We had given up a very great deal, and we had got practically nothing. British trade with Korea was declining, not only relatively, but absolutely. Our trade in 1910 as compared with 1909 had declined by £200,000 while Japanese trade had increased by over £1,000,000. In 1909 we had 12 1-2 per cent. of the import trade of Korea and Japan had 64 per cent. In 1910 we were left with 8 per cent, while Japan's trade had risen to 72 1-2 per cent.

M. McKinnon Wood said that if, as Lord Ronaldshay suggested, Japan was justified in annexing Corea, it followed that Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, was not justified in objecting to annexation. The practical result of annexation was to cancel agreements between other Powers and the annexed country. We had obtained substantial concessions from the Japanese Government in regard to the preservation of existing mining rights and the capacity of foreigners to acquire landed property. The Japanese Government had also agreed to the Korean tariff being maintained for a period of ten years, and in these circumstances it would have a mistake for the British Government to have pursued a needlessly grasping policy. They had been met in a very friendly and fair spirit by the Japanese Government, and he thought the action of the British Government in agreeing to annexation after obtaining those terms was not open to serious criticism.

EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he can state the numbers of Europeans and Eurasians employed in the subordinate services of the Government of India in the year 1900 and in the year 1910, or in the latest year for which statistics are available.

Mr Montagu: I regret that the statistics for which the noble lord asks are not available.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c. CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Mr. Morrel.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Press is at liberty to publish a full report of judicial proceedings in cases of alleged offences on the part of the police, or whether, under the new Press Act or any other recent legislation the Executive Government in any of the provinces has warned or prohibited the editors of newspapers from publishing such reports.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON.

It is understood that it has been practically decided, subject to the approval of the Federal Parliament of Australia, to build a palatial block of Commonwealth and State offices on the "island site" in the Strand. The proposal is to acquire the whole of the triangular area of land fronting the Strand, Aldwych, and Melbourne Place, including the Victorian Government offices now standing, which it is planned to incorporate in the Commonwealth block of buildings. The matter has engaged the attention of Mr. E. L. Batchelor, the Commonwealth Minister of External Affairs, during a considerable part of his stay in London in connection with the Imperial Conference. He has inspected several suggested sites and investigated several schemes for the acquisition of existing building including one facing Trafalgar Square and the recently closed Gaiety Restaurant. His final choice was in favour of the site above mentioned.

IT is notified that nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates are exempted from the import duty leviable under the Indian Traffic Act.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

BRITISH-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

First Schedule of Treaty Signed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. David Mason, Sir Edward Grey said there was every prospect of the Arbitration Treaty between Britain and America being signed very shortly. It would be presented to Parliament before it was ratified.

WASHINGTON, JULY 7.

Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador, and Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, have signed the first schedule of the Arbitration Agreement, dealing with pecuniary claims between the United States and Great Britain, and the terms of their submission to arbitration under a special agreement signed in August. The claims aggregate several million dollars, some of them dating from before 1812.

It is understood that the claims will be arbitrated on by a commission of representatives of the United States and Great Britain and a disinterested umpire.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION

Approval of Mr. Asquith's Statement.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Spanish Government states that the Spanish troops have made a halt at Arzila en route for Tangier. There is no intention of occupying the town.

All the papers this morning comment in approving terms on Mr. Asquith's statement on Morocco. They say the statement makes clear that, while supporting France, we will not stand aside and allow arrangements to be made behind our backs, as is apparently hoped by Germany.

Though the situation is grave, the papers are confident that a diplomatic solution will be found, which they hope will be such as will prevent a recurrence of excursions and alarums in connection with Morocco.

LATER.

The idea of compensating Germany elsewhere, already mooted in the French Press, is now finding expression in the comments of the British papers.

The *Daily News* says the only way for avoiding peril, which would result from the establishment of a German naval base in Morocco, is either to induce France to withdraw from Fez or to find Germany some other countervailing advantage creating less revolutionary disturbance in the strategic equilibrium of the world.

The *Daily Telegraph* points out that the difficulty of the former solution is that it is impossible for France to fix a date for the evacuation of Fez without risking a return of chaos.

REFORMS IN PERSIA.

More American and European Assistants Wanted.

TEHERAN JULY, 7.

The Parliament, has passed the proposal of the American Treasurer-General in favour of the employment of three more financial assistants, two American and one European, to organise a special Gendarmerie which will secure the collection of revenue.

According to the *Times*, two Frenchmen are joining the Ministries of the Interior and Justice.

ALL QUIET IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Telegraphs with Lisbon are working normally. There is no mention of a revolt in the capital.

MADRID, JULY 7.

Telegrams from the frontier report all quiet in Portugal, though troops are still massing in the north to prevent invasion on the part of the Monarchists.

BANKRUPTCY FRAUDS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

John Bowron and his Manager, Knight, who were charged with conspiracy to defraud Messrs. Booth Brothers, skin merchants, o £28,670, have been sentenced each to eighteen months' imprisonment. Bowron's brother, Sidney, was acquitted.

[The two brothers were partners in a firm of leather manufacturers in Bermondsey, who recently failed with an apparent deficit of £238,000.]

HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JULY 7.

There have been 431 deaths and thousands of cases of prostration in five days, owing to the heat in the United States.

LATER.

The heat has slightly abated in the United States, but there were further 93 deaths yesterday in New York and Boston alone.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, JULY 6.

Corn has dropped over three points on reports of rain, and oats and wheat sympathised.

NEW YORK, JULY 6.

Cotton slumped thirty-four points on similar reports.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CONGRESS AND INDIA.

Morris Dancers to Come to Baroda.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Women's Imperial Health Congress was opened yesterday, at Caxton Hall. It is proposed to begin work in India this year in the direction of influencing women to induce natives to accept sanitary administration.

Several Indian gentlemen participated in the discussion, declaring that compulsory education was the first and greatest need in India.

Miss Mary Neal mentioned that the Gaekwar of Baroda had invited a number of Morris dancers from Berkshire to go to Baroda and introduce the dances there.

THE DURBAR AND INDIAN EXPECTATIONS.

Mr. Basu's Suggestion to Lord Crewe.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu had a long interview with Lord Crewe to-day, respecting the general affairs in India and urged particularly that some measure be taken in conection with the Coronation Durbar to strike the imagination of the people and arouse enthusiasm and loyalty.

Lord Crewe said the representations would receive very attentive and careful consideration.

THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.

Montenegrin Mobilisation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 7.

The Montenegrin Minister has explained to the Porte that the projected mobilisation by Montenegro is not hostile in intent, but has for its object the prevention of disagreeable incidents on the frontier.

It is stated in Vienna that the postponement of the mobilisation is due to the counsels of Austria, Russia and Italy.

THE VETO BILL.

Committee Stage Concluded.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The House of Lords has concluded the committee stage of the Parliament Bill.

Lord Morley announced that the report stage would be taken on July 13th.

JAPANESE SHIPBUILDING.

Possible Competition with Europe.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Japanese shipbuilding was a prominent feature at the International Congress of Naval Architects in London yesterday. Admiral Fujii contributed a paper on the progress of naval engineering in Japan.

Sir William White said that Japan might become a serious competitor of Europe, unless the cost of labour increased.

At the banquet in the evening, Admiral Matsuo was among the speakers.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Polygamous Wife Excluded.

JOHANNESBURG, JULY 6.

Judge Sir J. Wessels, dealing with the application of a Mahomedan woman, decided that nobody could bring into the Transvaal more than one wife.

The Indians protested to General Smuts pointing out that polygamy was a recognised institution in India, and trusting that the former practice would be continued, despite the Judge's decision.

THE KING VISITS IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and the Duke of Connaught, left to-day for Ireland.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC AT CAMARAN.

Outbreak amongst Pilgrims.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Cholera has broken out at Camaran, the central quarantine station in the Red Sea for pilgrims proceeding from the East to the Hedjaz.

THE BRADFORD DISPUTE.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Bradford woolcombers' strike has ended, the work-people having returned on the old terms.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES.

LONDON, JULY 7.

President Fallieres has returned to France.

INDIAN POLO TEAM BEATS RANELAGH.

LONDON, JULY 6.

At Ranelagh, to-day, the Indian polo players beat Ranelagh by eight goals to four, in a friendly match. The Indians gave a splendid exhibition, especially Captain Shah Mirza Beg, who scored six goals.

GARRISON OF CEYLON.

Question in the House of Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Colonel Yate asked questions suggesting that with a view to increasing the strategical importance of Ceylon, a substantial increase in the garrison should be made, and that instead of reducing the Indian Army, any surplus troops should be transferred to Ceylon. He also urged the advisability of giving financial assistance to the scheme for railway connection between India and Ceylon.

In reply, Mr. Harcourt said that the garrison of Ceylon was fixed, and would be maintained at the strength considered necessary by the expert advisers of His Majesty's Government. Railway connection with India would probably be effected by 1912, and as far as Ceylon was concerned, it was expected to pay its way from the first.

GLASGOW BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The result of the bye-election in the Tradeston division of Glasgow is:—

White, (Liberal)	3,869
Watts, (Unionist)	2,783
Liberal majority	1,086

No change.

Previous results have been:—

Dec. 1910.—A. Cameron Corbett (Ind. Lib.) 4,811; A. P. Main, (U) 3,137; Liberal majority 1,674.

Jan. 1910.—A. Cameron Corbett (Ind. Lib.) 3,966; A. P. Main (U) 2,773; M. Mason (L) 2,673; Ind. Liberal majority over Unionist, 1,293.

CRICKET.

Indians vs. Northampton.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The weather was beautiful and the wicket good at the opening of the match at Northampton between Northamptonshire and the Indian team. The Indians went in first and scored 133, of which Kanga made 65 in eighty minutes. Northamptonshire then went in and made 104.

LATER.

In the Indians versus Northants' match the bowling analysis for Northants' first innings was:—

Baloo six wickets for 56.

Salam-ud-din three wickets for 29.

AVIATION.

The Circuit Race Won by Beaumont.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Six aviators competing in the European circuit race reached Paris to-day.

Beaumont, alias Naval Lieutenant Conneau, was the winner of the whole circuit.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Preliminary Charge-sheet Ready.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TUTICORIN, JULY 7.

Though the investigation in the Ashe Murder Case has not closed, the police have prepared a preliminary charge-sheet against Sankarakrishna Iyer and several other accused who are believed to be connected with the crime which will probably be filed to-morrow.

Chidambaram Pillay of Tenkasi, an important accused who had absconded, was arrested in the village of Klamangalam yesterday.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., has returned yesterday from Travancore where he was required in connection with the case.

CRITICISM OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

Lala Lajpat Rai's View.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 6.

With reference to the report of his speech in the *Tribune*, Lala Lajpat Rai points that what he actually meant was that though the educated community had to criticise the Government with views to liberalize the administration, the truth was dawning that perhaps no liberalization of the administration would be of much good until the Hindu Society were reformed from within.

PUNJAB LAND ALIENATION ACT

Effect on the Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 7.

A communique from the Financial Commissioner in respect of the effect of the Land Alienation Act on Hindus is published. The communique refers to the correction slip, dated 27th April, 1911, in the Land Revenue Administration Manual in which the Deputy Commissioners are empowered to make some exemptions in favour of the acquisition of land by non-agricultural tribes for industrial and manufacturing purposes in the province.

STEALING LOADED CARTRIDGES.

Sweeper Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

A sweeper in the employ of Messrs Balmer Lawrie & Co., was prosecuted to-day for possessing ten loaded cartridges without a license. The accused picked up those cartridges while sweeping the office. He admitted the guilt and was fined Rs. 10.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

At an End in Belgium.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

The seamen's and dockers' strike has finally ended in Belgium.

At Newcastle, Sunderland and Southampton, the strike has ended, but it continues at Leith and Glasgow.

There were slight disturbances at Manchester yesterday, but they were easily suppressed by the police.

Troops have been sent to Salford.

EFFECT ON CORONATION REVIEW.

London, June 21.

As the result of the shipping strike and the difficulty of obtaining crews, except at the wages now being demanded by the Seamen and Firemen's Union, the cruise of no fewer than seven well-known liners to the Coronation Naval Review at Spithead has been cancelled, while several other similar trips which had been arranged are at the moment doubtful.

A telegram from New York states that the coasting seamen's strike has been called off, both sides having made concessions.

The principal development in the seamen's strike at Leith to-day is the importation of seventeen Germans to the depot ship in the roads. It is reported that at the men's union office about 600 discharge books have been lodged. The number of vessels affected up to the present is over thirty. Several have been detained in port for want of crews. The dock labourers who went on strike on Monday resumed work this morning, according to agreement but have since refused to work cargoes for vessels which have strike-breakers among the crew.

TROUBLE AT SHIELDS.

Matters have become somewhat lively in connection with the seamen's strike in the Shields district but so far there has been no serious conflict between the pickets, and the police, though strong bodies of both are continuously on the alert. This morning one shipping firm was determined at all hazards to get one of its vessels away to London. No able seamen were to be obtained, but a number of second mates from the firm's other vessels laid up in the river were secured, and by this means the ship was sent away.

The Shipping Federation have got a depot ship stationed in the river but they refused to give any information as to her whereabouts or her name. By persistent efforts it was found that she was the steamer Largo Bay and that she was moored at Jarrow Slake. No one was allowed to approach the vessels, but by the aid of binoculars a large number of men were seen to be moving about the decks. There was some policemen in charge to prevent interference by the pickets, who had rowed round the vessel, but gained no information of any value. It was ascertained that the first batch of men who have been filling up the places of the strikers were brought from inland places one of which is said to be Leeds. It is rumoured also that arrangements have been made to receive by the end of the week from 200 to 300 men from the Midlands. The owners of coasting vessels have been very hard hit, and the London coal trade is seriously disorganised. Some local shipowners are offering a bonus of £20 to the captains who get their vessels away first.

OUTLOOK AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The outlook at Southampton is far from cheerful At the docks nearly everything is in a state of stagnation. The American liner St Paul got away promptly to time, but the Royal Mail steamer "Atrato" was not so fortunate. It is now felt locally that the men made a desperate mistake, both as regards tactics and their own interests, in refusing to sign on for the Naval Review. By their ill-advise action they have quite alienated local sympathy. The strike leaders rushed to the conclusion that the vessels were absolutely bound to sail, and the firm stand made by the shipowners was a serious blow to those who engineered the trouble.

The pinch of the strike is beginning to be felt in many directions in the town, for there is no strike pay forthcoming. Negotiations between the White Star Line and their stewards have fallen through, and although a conciliation committee was last week appointed by the Town Council, it has not yet got to work. The present impasse looks like casting a shadow over the Coronation rejoicings.

POSITION AT LIVERPOOL.

The all-round concessions made yestesday by the Cunard, White Star, Canadian Pacific, Allan, Leyland, and Booth Lines have had the effect of considerably clearing the atmosphere, so far as the active operations of the strikers' pickets are concerned. Up to now the delegates of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union have been powerless to affect the signing on of crews at the old rates by vessels owned by members of the Shipping federation. The Harrison liner Engineer, one of the steamers in question, on Tuesday signed on a full crew of sailors and firemen at the old rates, and this evening sailed from the port. The steamer Harmodius, belonging to the Houston Line, who are also members of the Shipping Federation, to-day signed on both sailors and firemen at the old rates.

The strength of the Shipping Federation consists in the large number and experience of its agents, and the wideness of its ramifications, for the purpose of obtaining men to form crews. The experience of the tactics of strikers which most of the officials of the federation have had, fits them in an eminent degree for the work of frustrating the endeavours of strike pickets to prevent non-union crews joining the ships for which they have been engaged. The agents and delegates of the federation are, in most instances, themselves men of the sea, and thus well acquainted with the best methods of subterfuge necessary to checkmate the machinations of the interfering strikers. The federation is thoroughly in touch with the labour market, and knows exactly where willing workers, free from the trammels of organised restraint, are to be found in large numbers. Hence, when the strikers in the present dispute come to tilt against the Shipping Federation, they will be confronted by a pretty tough task. The fact that vessels belonging to federation owners are daily leaving the Mersey with full crews, both of stokehold hands and A.B.'s, all signed on at old plates, is tolerably good evidence that the federation is a factor which the strikers will have seriously to reckon with when they turn their attention to vessels in the lines associated with it.

STRIKE LEADER'S CLAIM

London, June 22.

From the men's point of view the effect of the negotiations concerning the Naval Review and the strike generally is set out by Mr. Havelock Wilson (president of the Seamen and Firemen's Union,) who, in an interview, said:

I am going (he said) to send a telegram to the owner of the Coronation ships intimating that we are willing to enter into negotiations to supply the Coronation ships with crews without any regard to other matters under dispute, in order that the Coronation guests may not be inconvenienced. It is only a four days' trip, you know. The charterers have no difficulty in making arrangements with the union. Some of the companies say that they have opened negotiations with us. I have heard nothing of them. They have not been made through me.

Continuing, Mr. Wilson remarked that the strike had extended in Hull, Goole, and Glasgow. "So far as Liverpool is concerned," he said, "the dispute with the owners of the large liners is at an end, and only the small tramp vessels remain to be dealt with, and that may bring about a big conflict, as the docker and carmen are considering the matter on Saturday. The coasting boats running from Liverpool to Glasgow are stopped, and there will be no 'easing up' until the dispute there is settled. The position is very acute at Belfast. A large number of men have handed in their notices, so that the cross-Channel service may be affected at Belfast. There are two more boats due to sign on at the Albert Docks to-day, the Tarrak and Durham. The union pickets at Hull have captured some of the men, who had been picked up by a shipping agent at Leeds. Proceedings will be instituted against that shipping agent for alleged illegal supply.

The sailing of two more liners intended to convey passengers to the great Naval Review at Spithead was yesterday cancelled as the result of the shipping strike and the difficulty of obtaining crews. They are the Armadale Castle and the Carisbrooke Castle, chartered from the Union-Castle, Line by Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons. Up to the present the Coronation Naval Review sailings which have been abandoned are:

Armadale Castle, Carisbrooke Castle	Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons (chartered from Union Castle Line).
Asturias, Ortona, Oruba, Danube	Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Norman	Union Castle Line.
Dunvegan Castle	Morrison, Pollexfen, and Blair, Ltd. (Chartered from the Union Castle Line).

BIG CONFLICT PROBABLE.

Operations at Liverpool in connection with the strike were not much in evidence to-day, probably on account of the shipping of crews being suspended for the Coronation. Whenever there are vessels signing on crews the strike pickets are on the qui-vive with a view to persuading men not to renew articles at the old rates

All present indications point to the probability that the companies and individual shipowners in the Federation will put up a hard fight against the strikers when their steamers are attacked. As most of the ships belonging to Federation owners are freight carriers, they will be able to withstand the efforts of the strikers much better and longer that the passenger liners. Cargo steamers carrying non-perishable freight, as, for instance, steel rails machinery, and cotton and woollen goods, can take delays without much, if any harm, whereas the ocean-going passenger liners suffer heavy loss if only one day late in starting voyages. The strikers have already approached one or two owners in the Federation, and their reception has not led them to change their original opinion that the Federation is quite prepared to meet them in open conflict if the worst arrives. This week-end will witness the first serious trial of strength between the strikers and the Federation.

Negotiations at Glasgow between the representatives of the Allan Line and the Seamen's Union are stated to-day to have resulted in the concession of an increase in wages to all seamen and firemen on the Allan Line vessels of £1 per month, making the future wages £5 per month. This important development is expected to have some effect upon the revision of terms which the Anchor and Donaldson lines are understood to have under consideration. Information on this matter will probably be available before Saturday's sailings to New York and Canadian ports.

THE JUTE FORECAST.

Increase in Area Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The jute market opened quiet, both buyers and sellers being uncertain what to do.

The final district forecast figures were not out until late and no business is reported. There were no buyers in the gunny market, although sellers were ready to go on at yesterday's prices. In the share market coal shares were again solely in demand. The exchange market continues firm.

The final district jute forecast returns were issued this afternoon and show an increase in area, under jute in Bengal, of 8,901 acres or 1·5 per cent and in Eastern Bengal and Assam of 163,719 acres or 7·3 per cent.

SLAUGHTER OF PRIME CATTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

With a view to discourage the slaughter of prime cows, fit for breeding purposes, the Calcutta Corporation proposed to raise the fee from four annas to one rupee per head. The matter comes up for consideration this evening before the general committee.

LATER.

This evening the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation considered the Health Officer's proposal for raising the fee for slaughtering cows with a view to discourage the slaughter of prime cows. The Committee resolved that the present time was not opportune for making the change.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 7.

During the week ending July 3, 852,023 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports from January 1, 1911 up to 9,049,704 cwts, as against 6,221,570 cwts exported during the corresponding period of 1910, or an increase of 2,828,134 cwts.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain McDonald, I. M. S., is temporarily posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Captain Mackrell, 109th Infantry, is selected for employment in the Burma Military Police.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain Kunhardt, I. M. S., on special duty under the Government of India, is granted three months' leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Vincent, C. S., is placed on special duty.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Waddingham resigns his appointment in India in the Forest Service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Little, I. M. S., is confirmed as Agency Surgeon, 2nd class.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Worgan is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, United Provinces.

Mr. Tajubdin Malak and Mr. Ebden, Enrolled List, are granted three months' leave each.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Colonel Marlow, Accountant-General, has been granted leave for ninety days.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Westropp, Collector of Customs, has been granted six weeks' extension of leave.

Mr. Olphert, Indian Telegraph Department, retires from the service.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants Barnett and Madan Lal Puri, both of the I. M. Service, are promoted to be Captains.

The following officers have retired:—Col. C. S. Wheeler, J. A., Colonels O'Hara and Milne, both I. M. S.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. E. Roberts is appointed Assistant Engineer.

Sub-Lieutenants Cooper and Corser became Lieutenants.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE.

Before Rao Bahadhr C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Abdul Ismael, a Mahomedan, was charged with possessing cocaine valued at Rs. 50,000 without a license.

The accused was arrested near Kamatipura, on Thursday night, on suspicion, when a bundle containing about 14 lbs. of cocaine was found under his arm. On searching his room further quantity of drug was found. Some more was found in a pillow which contained the drug instead of cotton or feathers.

The inquiry stands adjourned.

THE CORONATION.

THE GREAT SOLEMNITY IN LONDON AND THE GREAT REJOICINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THE *Bombay Gazette* was one of the comparatively limited number of newspapers whose representatives were favoured with tickets to be present at the great ceremony which took place in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday, the greatest, most gorgeous and awe-inspiring that can ever be seen in this country, or for the matter of that, in any country in the world. How distinguished a privilege it is for any journal, and any journal outside these islands, to be represented at the actual crowning of a King of England may be gathered from the fact that the Earl Marshal was only able to spare four tickets for the whole of the French Press who, owing to the *entente cordiale*, never stronger than the present, have taken an unusually friendly interest in the happy event we are celebrating, and who have sent over some of the ablest journalists in France to describe the wonderful scenes of this week.

At the Coronation of King Edward the place allotted to me was in the North Triforium, just above the choir where the foreign Princes, Ambassadors, Cabinet Ministers and other especially eminent persons sit. It was an excellent seat in some respects, but so far as the principal acts performed in the Sanctuary one had to imagine what was passing. Upon the present occasion, I was in the South Triforium, where I saw quite distinctly the fourfold presentation of his Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the people; the anointing; the investment of the King with the *Colobium Sindonis*, a white sleeveless garment similar to a rochet; the *Supertunica*, or as it is now called "close pall," a long garment with sleeves and made of cloth of gold; the presentation of various articles of regalia; the crowning; the enthronization; and the homage. The only important rite that I did not see completely, was the crowning of Queen Mary; indeed, all I saw of it was Her Majesty passing from her chair in the Sanctuary to the steps of the altar. Unlike the King, she was not crowned sitting in the famous chair of St. Edward, but kneeling on a faldstool nearer the altar.

AT THE ABBEY.

It was necessary for ticket-holders to arrive very early. The doors of the Abbey were opened at 6·30 a. m. and closed at 9 a. m. The Royal Procession left Buckingham Palace at 10·30 a. m. For two hours previously the whole line of route was rigidly kept clear of any traffic, vehicular or foot. The general public had been excluded an hour before that, and except those driving or walking to the Abbey or to seats to view the out-of-doors pageant, nobody was allowed in the roadway, except the military and the police. I myself reached the Abbey shortly before eight o'clock, and as I had not far to go, walked. My way was along Whitehall and across Parliament-square, the entrance being from the Great Cloisters. All the stands in Whitehall or, at any rate, the larger ones were, I believe, erected as a private speculation and they were well filled. The Government stands there and in Parliament-square were also packed, while everyone of the hundreds, perhaps I should say thousands, of windows in the great public offices extending from the Admiralty to the end of Parliament Square was occupied. Although the actual Service did not begin until 11·15, the interval seemed short, as there was so much to see. What a feast there was for the eyes! The congregation, when all were seated, numbered it is said 7,000. With the exception of some members of Parliament who appeared in morning dress—these included Mr. Ramsay Macdonald—and peers who wore their robes, uniform or full Court dress was obligatory. The peeresses also wore their robes and other ladies Court dress minus much to their comfort trains. Roughly speaking, the arrangement of this vast and brilliant concourse was as follows: Nave, general company; choir, as mentioned above; north transept, peeresses and members of the House of Commons with their ladies; south transept, peers and more members of the House of Commons each with his wife or daughter. In addition, there was a Royal box for members of the Royal Family; and galleries for special guests. The peers and peeresses, it will be observed, sat apart not mixed as in the case of the lower House. For the nonce the House of Commons was not the lower House, for their two galleries rose on either side above the peers and peeresses, and were very imposing not only for their colouring but for their extent. Some thought that the finest spectacle of all, so far as the congregation was concerned, was the large group of peeresses. I myself saw nothing so beautiful as one gallery on the north side of the Sanctuary above the crowded bench of unofficiating prelates and near the Royal box. Framed by a fine pointed arch, this group of specially favoured guests, including some eminent foreigners—M. Bille, formerly Danish Minister in London wearing the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order I noticed among them—was extremely beautiful. I only regretted that it was out of sight of the two artists who, partly hidden in an enclosed monument within the Sanctuary, were busy painting with their brushes. The choir, too, regarded as a picture and as a collection of celebrities was extraordinarily interesting.

INDIAN NOTABILITIES.

Here it may not be inapporprate to introduce the names of some of those invited as Indian representatives. First came the Chiefs and their relatives. They were the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda, Maharaja Scindia, the Maharaja (Holkar) and Maharani of Indore, the Begum of Bhopal and Colonel Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, the Maharajas of Bikanir, Patiala and Idar, the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, the Raja of Rajpipla, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, the Thakore Saheb and Rani of Gondal, the Raja of Pudukota, the Aga Khan, the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura, the Tikka Saheb and Saheba of Nabha, Nawabzada Mirali Nawaz Khan of Khairpur and the youthful Maharaja of Jodhpur. Other Indian notables included Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampur, Shrimanth Sadashiva Rao Khase Saheb of Dewas, the Raja of Kanika, Rajkumar Jitandra Narayan Singh of Kuch Behar, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Justice Sankaram Nair, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Sir Dorabji and Lady Tata, Sirdar Charanjit Singh of Kapurthala, Rajkumar Jaswant Rikh of Tajpur, Mr. Tribhowandass Manguldass Nathubhai, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Rajkumar Sirdar Singh of Shahpura, the Nawabzada of Dacca, Rao Bahadur Indraj Singh (Zamindar of Kamptee), Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Pandit, Syed Hussain Bilgrami, the Hon. G. Raghuva Rao Pantak, the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Ariff, Raja Naushaad Alikhan (Talukdar in Oudh), Sirdar Narayan Rao Bolia Saheb of Indore, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, and Kumar Shri Lakhubs, of Jamnagar. Among Indians were all the members of the Secretary of State's Council, between 40 and 50 retired Indian officials and about the same number who are still on the active list, including Sir William Meyer, Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Mr. W. W. Drew, I.C.S., Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., the Bishop of Bombay, Sir Louis Dane, and Sir Charles S. Bayley.

I have indicated that the time, previous to the opening of the Service, passed quickly enough owing to there being so much to observe. From 10 to 11 o'clock, there were two processions previous to the arrival of their Majesties. The first, a very brilliant one, was that of the Royal representatives and their respective suites—the German Crown Prince and Princess, the hereditary Prince Youssouf Izzadin Effendi of Turkey, the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, the Duke and Duchess d' Aosta, the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch, the Infante Don Fernando of Spain, the Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi of Japan, the Prince and Princess of Roumania, the hereditary Prince Alexander of Servia, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, the Crown-Prince of Bulgaria, the hereditary Prince Danilo and Princess Melitza of Montenegro, Prince Chakrabhongo of Pitsanulok (heir-presumptive of Siam), the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Hon. John Hays-Hammond, Prince Henry of Prussia, the hereditary Princess of Saxe Meiningers, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the Duke Albrecht of Wurtemburg, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Prince and Princess Johann Georg of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, the Prince of the Netherlands, Prince George of Greece (son of the Crown Prince), Prince and Princess George of Greece, the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Duke George William of Brunswick and Luneburg, Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick and Luneburg, Prince Philip of Saxe-Cobnrg, Prince and Princess Maximilian of Baden, Duke Ernest Gunthes of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Tsai Chen of China, Dejersmitch Kassa of Ethiopia, Prince Mahomed Ali Pasha of Egypt and the Hereditary Prince of Morocco. It was on this order that these illustrious personages, were conducted to their seats in the choir.

ENTRY OF PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

Half an hour later the head of the second procession, the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal entered the Abbey from the temporary annexe erected outside the western porch. The Prince of Wales, looking very sweet, as a lady near me remarked, in his robes and having his train borne by Lord Ashley and his coronet by Lord Revelstoke, came first. Then followed his three brothers—Princes Albert, Henry and George—the former wearing the uniform of a naval cadet and the others Highland dress. Princess Mary, whose train was borne by Lady Farquhar and her coronet by Lieut.-Colonel Dietz—it seemed rather uncommon to see such a very young lady with a train—and it must have been somewhat of an ordeal as it evidently was to some of the older Princesses who, when they mounted to the Royal Box, had to gather up these very long appendages and carry them on their arm. The senior ladies of the Royal Family entered afterwards in this order—the Princess Royal, who used a walking stick showing, I fear, that she is still somewhat of an invalid, her daughters Princess Christian, with her two daughters, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg (Duchess of Edinburgh) who is not often seen by the British public in these days, the Duchess of Connaught and her daughter, Princess Victoria Patricia, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Alexander of Teck, Princess Louis of Battenberg, Prince Alexander of Battenberg and his two brothers, the Duchess of Teck, etc. The King's Procession was headed by the Abbey Beadle, then came ten Chaplains in Ordinary, four Domestic Chaplains, the clergy of the Abbey with the Dean of Westminster (Bishop Ryle) who took a very prominent part in the subsequent proceedings, the standards of the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of Canada, the Empire of India, the Principality of Wales, Ireland, Scotland, England, the standard of Union and the Royal Standard, borne respectively by Lord Selborne, Lord Plunket, Lord Northcote, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Curzon, Lord Mostyn, the O'Conor Don, Lieutenant-Colonel Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Mr. Frank Dymoke the hereditary King's champion whose predecessors in other times had more showy duties to perform, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lansdowne. Each of these standard-bearers, except the O'Conor Don, Colonel Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, and Mr. Dymoke was attended by pages. After this group succeeded the the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household (the Hon. Godfrey Howard, M. P.), the Keeper of the Jewel House, bearing on a cushion the two ruby rings and the sword for the offering, (Sir Hedworth Lamton acted for Sir Robert Cunliffe Low), the four K. G's appointed to hold the coronet, Lords Minto, Crewe, Rosebery and Cadogan with their pages, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward of the Household, the Lord President of the Council, Viscount Morley also with a page, Mr. Peter Reid, carrying his Lordship's coronet, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Prime Minister (this is the first time I believe a Prime Minister has had an official position at a Coronation), the Archbishop of York, preceded by the "Cross of York" the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury preceded by the "Cross of Canterbury," various functionaries of the Court of Heralds in their quaint costumes; the Queen's regalia borne by Lord Durham and Lord Waterford, more Court functionaries and then the Queen in her magnificent Royal robes, her train borne by six young ladies of the nobility. Lady Minto and Lady Ampthill were among the ladies in attendance. Space prevents me from giving in detail the composition of the remainder of the procession, which included the King's regalia. Suffice it to say, that the three swords were borne respectively by Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts and the Duke of Beaufort. The King wore his Royal crimson Robe of State and the Collar of the Garter and his head the Cap of State. He was supported by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Bishop of Durham. The King's train was borne by eight young gentlemen in crimson dress. Among those on attendance were General Sir E. G. Barrow, Indian Army, and the Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom. The King was anointed in the form of a cross by the Archbishop on the crown of the head, on the breast, and on the palms of both hands. The anointing in these three places was the custom of earlier times. Later, some sovereigns were anointed in five places, the two additional spots being the inside of the elbows and the shoulders and the back between the shoulders. Mr. Wickham Legg, in his interesting book on the Coronation records, mentions that Queen Victoria was only anointed on the head and hands. Until the time of Charles I, the English Kings appear to have received the unction kneeling and another notable change is that at one time they used to lie prostrate before the altar during the Litany previous to the unction. After the anointing of King George the Dean of Westminster advanced and died His Majesty's

hands. After doing this, he said something to the King who seemed to be assenting and then Dr. Ryle also rubbed the place on the head where the oil had been poured. The breast was not dried. Apparently, the drying of the head was an innovation. It is or used to be the duty of the Dean of Westminster to close the openings on the King's undergarment where the breast was anointed, but I observed that His Majesty did this himself. According to Mr. Legg, the cotton wool used by the Dean is burnt after the ceremonies of the day ended.

DISAPPOINTING MUSIC.

In the preface to "The Form and Order of the Service," Sir Frederick Bridge says very truly that music is the art which adds most to the grandeur of the ceremony, and I hope I shall not be considered captious if I say that on this occasion it was distinctly disappointing. Sir Frederick Elgar's offertory "O Hearken Thou" sung after the Queen had, after her coronation, ascended what is called the theatre and taken her seat on the throne was excellently rendered and Mr. Edward Lloyd's solo in Sir F. Bridge's "Homage Anthem" was a fine performance. Indeed, all the music was, if I may use the expression, business-like, but somehow it failed to move one. It was soul-less. I could not help thinking how different it would have been if a great composer like Dr. Richter and Herr N. Nikisch had been in Sir Frederick Bridge's place. Sir Frederick Bridge is a lovable man and one of whom all music-lovers are proud, but he does not seem to possess the quality of stirring the emotions. The thing, almost the only thing that touched me and I know others who say the same, was the singing by the whole congregation of the National Anthem as the Queen and her retinue rose to leave the Abbey at the conclusion of the Service. This will be the feature of the historic occasion which will last longest in my memory.

On my way home I asked various policemen if the crowds had been enormous. They all replied in the negative, and told me that it had not been necessary to close the barriers I afterwards heard that, although the pressure of spectators was considerable, but by no means unusual at Charing Cross, elsewhere on the route the assemblage was not sufficient to give any trouble. A friend of mine, an elderly man, was on the tube railway near the Trafalgar Square about 11 o'clock. He said to the conductor of the car, "I suppose you have been extraordinarily busy this morning." "We have not been so quiet for a long time," was the unexpected reply. My friend who had not intended going to see the procession, thereupon changed his mind and quite comfortably saw the procession in Whitehall on its return to Buckingham Palace. Although the people on the stands enthusiastically cheered Their Majesties, both going to and from the Abbey, the populace were not so demonstrative as might have been expected. This is attributed not to any want of loyalty to, or affection for, our kindly-hearted Sovereign or his gracious Consort, but to resentment at the action of the authority of New Scotland Yard in encircling the route with the unpopular barriers. If the police made a mistake, of which I am by no means sure, they only erred in common with the hotels, restaurants and clubs which all greatly over-estimated the demands on their resources. From the first there has been a desire to keep the Coronation crowds in London within manageable limits, and if, as is probable, one of the reasons for erecting the huge gates was to frighten people, the object was attained.

IMPRESSIONS IN PARLIAMENT SQUARE ON CORONATION DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

A STAND in the middle of the Square, with every seat occupied either by Government officials and their wives, and children or by officers in review order, with a few pressmen. A grey sky overhead fully justifying the pessimistic forecast of the Meteorological office, of "showery, fair at times." We have assembled there in good time, the writer reaching his seat by 6-40. Twenty minutes earlier he had noticed the very heavy pressure of the crowd upon the police cordon at the top of Northumberland avenue. The wait of four hours—with three recourses, to the shelter of umbrellas was exceedingly interesting for its panorama of colour as the troops took their places.

The stands generally were well filled, particularly those from St. Margaret's Church to the Abbey and also over against the Middlesex Guildhall and the Westminster Hospital. Except to the stands, there were none of the general public admitted beyond New Bridge Street, and one could see ranks twelve and fifteen deep packed behind the police and troops in Whitehall.

For sheer colour effect the Scots Greys in scarlet and busbies outshone all other troops, even the Horse Guards and Life Guards. A polished German silver breastplate is a dull leaden affair under a cloudy sky. Other troops in view were some Grenadier Guards, detachments of the Rifle Brigade, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Rifle Brigade, the Royal West Kent Regiment and the Royal Berkshire Regiment, Marines (red and blue) and seamen from the Royal Navy formed the guards of honour facing the Abbey, while on the Abbey side itself were cadets from Osborne, Woolwich and Sandhursts R.A.M.C. and St. John's Ambulance Brigade partie. were in their place with a few boy scouts playing the part of bhisties.

We watched the long stream of guests arriving at the Abbey in all manner of conveyances, ducal carriages with powdered footmen, modest broughams, large motor-cars, numerous taxi-cabs and one hansom. There was the informal procession of the Lord Mayor, the sheriffs and the city councillors, and the Speaker's state coach. Others came on foot, bishops in scarlet gowns, peers in their robes, and military, naval and diplomatic uniforms. Suddenly at 9-20 the stream ceased and one noticed that, in accordance with orders, all water bottles and haversacks had been removed by the troops and deposited in the rear of their lines. At about 9-47 a roar of cheering in Whitehall heralded the approach of the first procession of Royal representatives, Royal guests and other representatives, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany being very well received. A wait of a quarter of an hour and the second procession of members of the Royal family passed by, the concluding carriage bringing H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, Prince Henry and Prince George. This state landau and its pretty children made one of the most charming pictures to be seen outside the Abbey that morning. Barely had they reached the Abbey, before the booming of the guns in Hyde Park and the pealing of the Abbey bells announced that H. M. the King had started from Buckingham Palace. There are probably no church bells in London, the notes which are so rarely heard as those of the Abbey. Except for a few necessary practices, within the last six weeks, they have not been rung since the Coronation of King Edward. The King's Procession arrived rather quicker than was expected. It passed more speedily than one liked, for there was little time to note its details. Much of its colour effect was spoiled for lack of sunshine. Lord Roberts in his Field Marshal's uniform, riding with Sir Evelyn Wood and Lord Grenfell, was loudly cheered.

The uniforms of the King's Indian Orderly officers, of the Honorary Indian Aide-de-Camps and the escort of officers of Indian Cavalry excited an unintelligent interest, about equal, say, to that of a British tourist seeing a review of a German Army Corps for the first time. This is not the occasion to dilate upon our military ignorance, but it must be remembered by readers in India that not one man in 150,000 of those seeing the procession could have correctly designated the regiments to which the Indian officers belonged. For that matter not one man in England in 5,000 could give the regimental badges of ten line regiments or knows why "Jellalabad" bears the name it does for a certain light infantry regiment.

Of the escort of Colonial Cavalry, we have lately become familiar with their well-set figures, but the shabbiness of the crimson tunics of one detachment evoked the comment from a neighbouring officer. "Very Colonial—they don't care a——about parade polish, but they shouldn't be so ostentatiously shabby." Then one forgot about regiments and campaigns and "the far flung battle line" they indicated as Their Majesties the King and Queen passed through thundering cheers into the Abbey and the solemnity and grandeur of the Coronation ceremony. Outside we trifled. We ate sandwiches or chocolate, we had recourse to certain flasks, we left our seats and strolled about in a walled town extending west as far as St. James's Park and including Palace Yard, whose inhabitants were civilian sightseers, lackeys in sumptuous liveries, and soldiers of the King.

The re-marshalling of the procession hastened us back to our seats, to listen again to the Abbey bells, to sing the National Anthem, and to roar our cheers as the King and Queen returned.

In our survey of the walled city during the Service, we had noted the easiest points of exit. The present writer having seen the Royal Princes leave the Abbey delved into Westminster side streets, and reaching St. James's Park station took a tram towards his club and was starting a very late lunch before the Royal guests and other representatives had reached Buckingham Palace.

The weather generally was very satisfactory for at least one-third of the time, the sun shone brightly and although on three occasions ladies put up their umbrellas, in each case it was for a few minutes only.

Just before one o'clock the procession entered upon the Mall. The fact that the Colonial and Indian sections had passed once before, only seemed to enhance their welcome. The foreign officers of the Austrian, German and Spanish regiments were cordially received. Then the carriages with the officers of the King's Household, the King's Aide-de-Camps, and escorts. A short interval and a finale of cheering, (far transcending in depth and enthusiasm anything heard in Parliament-square the day before) greeted the King and Queen. His Majesty looked well, but Her Majesty seemed pale from the hard pressure of the last few weeks. The Royal progress was over. As a procession it had surpassed that to and from the Abbey for the Coronation. It evoked more popular enthusiasm almost as though the solemn ceremonial in the grey Abbey walls had been too mystical for public comprehension. The Royal progress, with the Colonial Premiers, the Indian Princes and the flower of the Army was more comprehensible and, therefore, more easily appreciated.

To-morrow the Naval Review—next week the King's visit to St. Paul's and the Guildhall, and then the Royal Agricultural Show at Norwich. The duties of kingship call forth heavy demands from His Majesty, and one may well say "God save the King."

THE ROYAL PROGRESS AS SEEN FROM THE ADMIRALTY ARCHWAY.

The police have been over-cautious. Their warnings to seat-holders to get to their seats at uncomfortable hours for fear of congestion of traffic seemed very ludicrous to those seated on the stands by the Admiralty Arch at the end of the Mall. About half those who had seats were there at about 7 a.m. They had reckoned on congestion of traffic—congestion there was none. Largely because no carriages, except those conveying ticket-holders were allowed south of Oxford Street or north of Victoria Street, or east of Park Lane. Pedestrians without tickets were after 7 a.m. kept mainly on the suburban or outer side of the route. As a result of those and other measures, the Mall from the Duke of York's steps to the Admiralty Arch, was therefore given up almost entirely to an official public of seat-holders on Government stands. From the colour point of view, the scene surpassed that observed in Parliament Square on the preceding day. There was a far larger percentage of naval and military officers in uniform officers of foreign regiments were there too. The weather was less threatening, so ladies' dresses were of gayer hues. The road was lined on either side by a battalion of guards with their colours. A stand erected at Carlton House Terrace was given wholly to hospital nurses, the gleam of white from their caps and aprons being very striking. Further on at Lord Lonsdale's house his Lordship's private band (which has been heard many times at the Horse Show) played from time to time.

The writer was 6 1-2 hours at his stand, but found it by no means dull. First there were troops marching down the Mall to take up positions along the line of route—Guards, Highlanders and Infantry of the line. As the colours of each battalion passed the officers on the stands—Guards, Hussars, gunners, dragoons, sappers, and line rose to the salute, while a storm of clapping swelled and died away.

Their Majesties were timed to leave the Palace at eleven o'clock, but it was realised that there would be much of interest before the procession, after traversing the city and South London, should return to the Palace by the Mall. The Colonial and Indian processions had to form up on the Embarkment and pass down the Mall and up Constitution Hill. Headed by the band of the 2nd Life Guards, Sir Ian Hamilton and his staff, detachments of troops sandwiched in between state carriages, conveying the over-seas Premiers passed amid loud applause, Sir Wilfred Laurier and General Botha being specially welcomed. The band of the Scots Greys, with their most athletic drum major, wearing busbies of a pattern dating back to Waterloo, preceded the Indian procession in which His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore and the Maharajah of Patiala received perhaps the loudest applause.

After this section of the procession had passed, the Guards were standing easy, or removing haversacks and water bottles, when a motor-car carrying three grey-coated officers, one of whom was Lord Kitchener, came quickly along the route. The rapidity with which the Guards came to "attention" evoked the envy of the Territorial officers on the line.

Meanwhile, the troops forming the King's Procession were being marshalled on Birdcage Walk and on the empty Horse Guards Parade. A good number of officers left their seats on the stands and watched critically the marching of composite squadrons of Hussars, dragoons and lancers, of sections of horse, field and howitzer batteries into the Mall. After that one walked to and fro and talked with friends and acquaintances.

AT WHITEHALL.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

I had a perfect position to see the Coronation Procession on Thursday, having a seat at the Banqueting House just on the level with carriages with a view of the whole sweep of Whitehall from Trafalgar Square on the right to Parliament Square on the left. I was thus able to obtain a clear view of the Procession as a whole, both going and returning.

The Band of the Royal Engineers was stationed at the Horse Guards opposite and helped to pass the by no means monotonous time, by playing at frequent intervals.

A succession of carriages with distinguished guests for the Abbey passed from time to time, and the route was alive with mounted officers and troops. The crowd was peculiarly quiet and undemonstrative even during the passing of the first procession. The second procession, though short, contained many easily recognisable faces and caused a small amount of enthusiasm, but when the last carriage containing the Royal children appeared, loud hurrahs were given on all sides and the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary bowed gracefully and charmingly, the younger children looking somewhat solemn and curious but not moving.

The third procession proved the most interesting with its escort of Indian Orderlies, followed by the Colonial officers and representatives of Indian Cavalry in their magnificent and striking uniforms. Then as the Band struck up "God Save the King" the whole crowd joined in singing the National Anthem with a unison and musical effect that though spontaneous appeared to have been carefully rehearsed. So perfect in tune and harmony did it sound. It certainly was most impressive and to me unusual. The singing had hardly finished, before the Royal carriage arrived and deafening hurrahs, repeated again and again, gave Their Majesties a welcome and caused an officer at my side to observe, "Who says the people are not loyal"?

The Queen, in a beautiful robe of white and gold, appeared a Queen indeed and the King at her side had a ruby mantle and an ermine encircled flat cap of the same color.

A long wait followed during which the troops fell out for rest and refreshment (as did most of the sightseers) and many of the crowd left by the side streets—a much smaller number of people being present for the return procession. The weather was dull and showery with a strong cold wind.

The return procession, when it once appeared, except that it was a single procession, was mainly a repetition of the first. Lord Roberts seemed to be the popular idol and attracted many hurrahs. But the King and Queen with their crowns presented a Royal appearance and proved a worthy climax to a most magnificent pageant.

My view of the Friday procession was from the top of the central stand in Parliament Square Garden, and gave me the advantage of seeing both ways. Looking towards Westminster Bridge, with it waving flags a fleet of old Spanish galleons appeared to be appreciating. When I arrived the crowd was quite small and was never seriously great at this point though free access was given by the police. At 9-45 Lord Kitchener drove up in a motor car from Westminster Bridge, apparently making a preliminary tour of the route. Later the occupants of the stands came down and strolled about the footways and roads and the whole scene was a blaze of color and movement. All nations seemed represented; groups of Indians (members of the suites of the Indian Princes, I was told) in bright colour ed coats and turban, Japanese, &c., were among these and all languages reemed to be spoken. About 10-45 the Band of the Royal Military School of Music marched up to a position facing St. Margaret's Church and commenced to play; the Band was over hundred strong and seemed to consist of representatives of most of the regiments in the British Empire, a hussar standing next to a kilted Highlander who had as his other neighbour a West Indian in Zouave jacket whilst the artillery and many other branches of the army, both mounted and foot, were represented.

Occupying the whole width of the roadway and surrounded by an immense amphitheatre of stands with the grey Abbey for a background, the scene was most impressive and thousands of seat-holders and others formed an audience such as is seldom seen. At intervals the pipers of the Scottish Rifles played at the end of Whitehall, whilst backwards and forwards over Westminster Bridge marched the Drum and Fipe Band of the Irish Fusiliers playing selections of Irish airs among which, "Come back to Erin" brought rounds of applause from the occupants of stands and footways alike.

As 11 o'clock struck by Big Ben, the sound of guns was heard announcing the starting of the procession and at the same moment a peal of bells rang out from St Margaret's. Following this the Band commenced to play the whole series of National Anthems. In Parliament Yard, as the hour of 12 approached, a muster of members of Parliament with their friends (chiefly ladies) assembled at the entrance of Westminster Hall to enjoy the lunch which was preparing within. Many well known faces were observed, one of the most popular and prominent being Mr. Lloyd George with his little daughter.

Before the lunch could have been half finished signallers were observed waving flags and almost immediately afterwards the head of the procession was seen approaching and then commenced a pageant of princes etc., such as is only seen once or twice in a life-time.

The pageant was composed as follows :—

THE COLONIAL PROCESSION.

An Officer of the War Office Staff,
Major G. Lubbock, R. E.

The Advance Point of the Royal Horse Guards.
Band of the 2nd Life Guards.

Officers of the Colonial Troops, viz. :—

The General Officer in Command,
General Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Staff Officers to the General Officer in Command,
Brigadier-General G. F. Ellison, C.B.,
Lt.-Col. H. L. Reed, V.C.

Aides-de-Camp to the General Officer in Command,
Capt. F. L. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland. Capt. J. A. Orr, Maj. W. R. N. Madocks.

Detachment of Officers.

Detachment of King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment).

Detachment of Canadian Troops.

First Carriage.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Laurier, G.C.M.G., the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Hon. A. Fisher, the Prime Minister of Australia.

Mrs. Fisher.

Detachment of New Zealand Troops.

Second Carriage.

The Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., the Prime Minister of New Zealand.

Lady Ward.

General the Right Hon. L. Botha, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Mrs. Botha.

Detachment of South African Union Troops.

Third Carriage.

The Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland.

Lady Morris.

Sir J. Anderson, G.C.M.G., the Governor representing the Eastern Colonies.

Sir S. Olivier, K.C.M.G., the Governor representing the West Indian Colonies.

Detachment of the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Fourth Carriage.

Sir A. C. King-Harman, K.C.M.G., the ex-Governor representing the Mediterranean Colonies.

Lady King-Harman.

Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., the ex-Governor representing Fiji and the Western Pacific.

Lady im Thurn.

Detachment of South African Union Troops.

Fifth Carriage.

Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G., the Governor representing the West African Colonies and Protectorate.

Lady Egerton.

Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., the ex-Governor representing the East African Protectorates.

Lady Sharpe.

Detachment of Canadian Troops.

Sixth Carriage.

H.H. the Sultan of Perak, G.C.M.G.
The British Resident, Perak.
Raja Chulan.
Raja Harun.

Detachment of Rhodesian Troops.

Seventh Carriage.

H.H. the Sultan of Kedah.
H.H. Tunku Mahmud.
Mr. A. Cavendish.
Mr. C. H. Gay, R.A.

Detachment of Crown Colony and Protectorate Troops.

Band of the 1st Life Guards.

THE INDIAN PROCESSION.

Band of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).
The General Officer in Command of the Indian Troops.

General Sir E. Barrow, G.C.B.

The Chief Staff Officer to the General Officer in Command,
Brigadier-General G. A. Cookson.

The Aides-de-Camp to the General Officer in Command.

Major C. R. Harbord.	Lieutenant R. E. Barrow.	Major C. R. Scott, Elliot.	Major T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Officers of Indian Mounted Volunteers.

First Carriage.

H.H. the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda.

Two Members of the Suite.

Second Carriage.

H.H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.
H.H. the Aga Khan.

Two Members of the Suite.

Third Carriage.

H.H. the Nawale Begum of Bhopal.
Colonel Sahibzada Obeidullah Khan.
Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan.

Member of the Suite.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief

Gen. Sir. L. J. Oliphant, K.C.V.O., C. B.	Lt.-Gen. Sir. W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B., C.V.O.	Lt.-Gen. Sir. B. M. Hamilton, K.C.B.,	Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir. N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B.

The Inspector-General of Forces,
Gen Sir J. French, G.C.B, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G..

The Lord Lieutenant of the County of London.
The Right Hon. the Duke of Fife, K. T., G.C.V.O.,
Field Marshals.

Field-Marshal Sir H. E. Wood, G.V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. the Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.,G.C.M.G.	Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. the Earl Roberts V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I, G.C.I.E.	

The War Office Staff.

Maj.-Gen. C.F.N.Macready, C.B.	Brig.-Gen. S. B. von Donop.	Brig.-Gen. G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O.	Maj.-Gen. A.J. Murray, C.V.O.,C.B., D.S.O.
Sur.-Gen. W. L. Gubbins, C. B., M.V.O.	Maj.-Gen. R. Pringle, C.B.,D.S.O.	Maj.-Gen. J. S. Cowans, M.V.O.	Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, K.C.B.

The Sheriffs (Mounted) from Temple Bar to London Bridge only.

H. C. Buckingham, Esq. C. Johnston, Esq.

Foreign Military Attaches and Officer in Charge.

Maj. H.S.H. Prince von und zu Liechtenstein M.V.O.	Lieut. C.E. Alfaro.	Capt. E. de Linder.	Major R. Ostertag, C.V.O.
Lt.-Col. U. Bagnani. Col. Don E. Baybaud.	Maj. S. L'H. Slocum. Lt.-Col. Don E. Phillips.	Maj. Don J. Vicens. Col. S. Inagaki.	Lt.-Col. Golejewsky. Col. V. J. M. Huguet, M. V. O.
Col. Don P. Suarez.	Lt.-Gen. Sir N. Yermoloff, K.C.V.O. (Capt. C. A. L. Yate.)		

Deputations of Foreign Officers and Officers in Charge, viz. :—

The King's Austrian Field-Howitzer Regiment (K. U. K. Feldhaubitz Regiment No. 12).

Captain J. Schmoczer von Meczenzef.	First Lt. E. Weiss.	Colonel K. Kratky. (Major J. Fryer.)

The King's German Dragoons of the Guard Regiment.
(1. Garde-Dragoner-Regiment Konigin Viktoria von Grossbritannien und Irland).

Captain und Graf zu Dohna-Lauck.	Burggraf Lt. Freiherr von Steinaecker.	Lt.-Col. von Barensprung. (Major H. C. Lowther, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.)

The King's German Cuirassier Regiment
(Kurassier Regiment Graf Geszler (Rheinisches) Nr. 8.)

Captain von Meszling.	Lt. Jonkheer Rendorp.	Colonel Heidborn. (Major F. Cunliffe Owen.)

The Queen's German Hussar Regiment
(Husaren-Regiment Furst Blucher von Wahlstatt (Pommersches) Nr. 5).

Captain von Poncet.	Lt. Freiherr von Thielmann.	Major Freiherr von Barnekow (Major J. M. Home.)

The King's Spanish Infantry Regiment.
(Zamora Num. 8).

Captain Don A. Penalver.	M. Lt. Don Pardo.	G. Q. Colonel Don G. L. Iturriaga. (Lt.-Col. G. M. W. Macdonogh.)	

First Carriage.

(State Landau and Pair of Bay Horses).
Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B., the Keeper of the Privy Purse.
Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir A.J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Private Secretary to The King.
Captain Sir W.D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O., Groom in Waiting.
The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

Second Carriage.

(State Landau and Pair of Bay Horses)
Admiral Sir M. Culme.-Seymour, Bt.,G.C.B., G.C.V.O, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.
The Lord Annaly, C.V.O., Lord in Waiting.
The Rt. Hon. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G., K. T., the Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland.
Lady Eva Dugdale, Woman of the Bedchamber.

Third Carriage.

(State Landau and Pair of Bay Horses.)
The Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain.
The Earl of Chesterfield, the Lord Steward.
The Countess of Minto, Lady in Waiting,
The Duchess of Devonshire, the Mistress of the Robes.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
The Right Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong (mounted), from Temple Bar to London Bridge only.

The Army Council.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O.	Maj.-Gen. Hadden,	C. F. Field-Marshal K.C.B. Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., A.DC-General.	

Officers of the Imperial Service Cavalry.

Fourth Carriage.

H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala.
The Rajadhiraja of Shahpura.
Rajkumar Sirdar Singh.
General Guruam Singh.

Fifth Carriage.

H.H. the Raja of Rajpipla.
H.H. the Raja of Pudukota.

Two Members of the Suite.

Sixth Carriage.

H.H. the Thakore Sahib of Gondal.
Her Highness the Thakore Sahibah of Gondal.
Kumari Shri Bukuverha.
Kumari Shri Leilaha.

Band of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Leaving Buckingham Palace at 11-0 a.m.

An Officer of the War Office Staff.
Lieut.-Col. F. W. Kirr, D.S O.

Four Troopers of the Royal Horse Guards.
Commander A. V. Campbell, M. V. O., R.N.
Detachment of the Royal Navy with Field Battery of 6 guns.
Detachment of Engine Room Ratings.
Detachment of Chief Petty Officers representing the Coastguard, Signal, Telegraphist and non-military branches.
Detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery, the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and the Royal Naval School of Music.
Detachment of the Royal Naval Reserve.
Detachment of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
Mounted Band, Royal Artillery.
Section of BB Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
Band of the Royal Horse Guards.
Major Lord J. S. Cavendish, D.S.O., 1st Life Guards.
Composite Squadron of Household Cavalry.
Section of B's Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
Major-General E. H. H. Allenby, C.B.
Major D'A. Legard, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.
Band of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).
Lieut-Colonel W. Belk, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.
Detachment of Dragoon and Dragoon Guards Regiments.
2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).
3rd (Prince of Wale's) Dragoon Guards.
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.
5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.
2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).
Section of the 101st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
Band of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
Brevet-Colonel G. L. Holdsworth, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
Detachment of Hussar Regiments.
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.
18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars.
19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars.
20th Hussars.
Section of the 103rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
Band of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.
Lieut.-Colonel Lord D. J. C. Compton, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.
Detachment of Lancer Regiments.
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.
16th (The Queen's) Lancers.
Section of the 148th (Howitzer), Battery, Field Artillery.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers and Officer in Charge.

Risaldar Major Abdul Karim Khan.	Subadar Major Muhammed Ismail.	Risaldar Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan	Major L. C. Jones.

Aides-de-Camp to the King.

Volunteer and Territorial Force Aides-de-Camp.

Col. the Earl of Essex.	Col. F. Goodwin, C.I.E.	Col. the Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Col. J. Stevenson, C.B.	Col. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., G.C.,V.O.	Col. the Earl of Haddington, K.T.

Militia and Special Reserve Aides-de-Camp.

Col. the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.	Col. the Lord Percy.	Col. the Earl of G.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Col. the Duke of K.T. Northumberland, K.G.

Regular Forces Aides-de-Camp.

Bt. Col. J.M. Stewart.	Col. G.R.C. Paul. C.M.G.	Bt. Col. E.W.M. Norie.	Bt. Col. C.M. Dobell, D.S.O.	Col. G.T. Forester-Walker.
Col. H. V. Cowan.	Col. P.A. Kenna, C.V.O., C.B.	Col. H.G. Fitton, V.C., D.S.O.	Bt. Col. H.E. Stanton, D.S.O.	Brig.-Gen. C.J. Mellis, V.C.

Naval and Marine Aides-de-Camp.

Col. A. E. Marchant, C.B.	Capt. F. C. Tudor-Tudor.	Capt. D. R. de Chair, M.V.O.	Commander Sir R. Arbuthnot, Bt., M.V.O.	Capt. H Evan-Thomas, M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp General, Maj.-Gen. J, S, Ewart, C.B.	First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir L. A. Beaumont, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.			

Equerries to the King.

Col. H. Streatfeild, M.V.O.	Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O. C.M.G.	Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, C.I.E.	Rear-Admiral R.E. Wemyss, M.V.O., R.N.
Col. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Lambton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Vice-Admiral Sir A.B. ford, Milne, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. Sir G.L.Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Col. J. H. Bor, C.M.G., R.M.A.	Col. Sir A. Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Maj. the Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.	Lord M, Beresford, C.V.O.
Col. the Hon. Sir H. C. Legge, K.C.V.O.	Maj C. Wigram, M.V.O.	Maj. Lord C. G. F. Fitzmaurice.	Lt.-Col. the Hon. D. W. G. Keppel, C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp to the King.
Hon. Major-General H. H. Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.
Hon. Major-General H.H. Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of Idar, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Hon. Colonel H.H. Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

The Colonial Escort.

The Indian Escort.

The First Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Second Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

Chief Staff Officer to the Field-Marshal in Command of the Troops, Major-General A. E. Codrington, C.V.O., C.B.	Chief Constable Col. A. H. M. Edwards, C.B., M.V.O.

Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmouth.

THE STATE CARRIAGE.

The Captain of The Escort	Drawn by Eight Cream Horses, Conveying	The Field Officer of the Escort, The Field-Marshal in Command of the Troops. Field-Marshal the Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Aide-de-Camp. Capt. A. O. G. Fitzgerald.

THEIR MAJESTIES.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

The Standard.

Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O.	Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.	
Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H.S.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.	General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G. G.C.V.O.

The Gold Stick in Waiting, Lt.-Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, K.C.V.O., C.B.	The Earl Marshal, The Rt. Hon. the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.	The Master of the Horse, The Earl of Granard, K.P.	
Equerry in Waiting to the Queen, Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Dugdale, C.V.O.	Equerry in Waiting to the King, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Ponsonby, C.V.O., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.	The Crown Equerry, Capt, the Hon. W.C. Colonel F. Colonel F. mander Sir W. Fitz-C. L. Cust, C.V.O. William, C.V.O. Bt., C.B., M.V.O., R.N.	
The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, Lt.-Col. C. FitzClarence V.C.	The Silver Stick-in-Waiting, Lt.-Col. E. B. Cook, M.V.O.		
Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Capt. C. Hankey.	Equerry to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Lieut. E. H. Bonham.	Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Maj. M. Murray, C.V.O.	
The Adjutant in Brigade Waiting, Captain the Hon. J. F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis.	The Silver Stick Adjutant in Waiting, Lieutenant the Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell.		

Aides-de-Camp to the Field-Marshal in Command of the Troops.
Capt. Lord Brooke, M.V.O., Capt. A. H. Wood, Capt. E. ff. W. Lascelles.
Capt. D. C. D. Stephen, 2nd Lt. G. R. Codrington Lt. E. Sheppard, Capt. J. E. Gibbs.

Six Royal Grooms.

The Third Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Fourth Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The sun came out as the procession approached. The people seemed almost delerious with excitement and if the occupants of the carriages were half as pleased as those looking at them they must have felt very happy. Altogether it was a great success and a gorgeous pageant and spectacle.

OLLA POD RIDA.

In the course of an interesting article on the soap trade, the "Times" points out that the average consumption of soap in England and the United States, the best-washed countries in the world, is about 14lbs. per head——I think it might have said per body!—per annum. In Russia, it is only about 1 1-2lb. The writer concludes that "when South America, India and China commence to wash in earnest" the present sources of the supply of soap ingredients will be totally inadequate to meet the demand. All this must seem very shocking to Mr. Bernard Shaw, whose views regarding personal ablution are, as I showed last week, like his some other subjects peculiar to himself.

The "Times" a few days, ago, published the following :—"The King has graciously excused the Poet Laureate from availing himself, in consequence of advancing years, of the invitation to be present in Westminster Abbey on June 22, and has expressed the gratification with which he learns that Mr. Austin is going to plant an oak on Hothfield Common on that date." Unkind people say that the Poet Laureate would be better employed in planting a Coronation Oak than in composing a Coronation Ode.

A Jason ceremony took place at the Parsee burial ground in Brookwood Cemetery on Tuesday in celebration of "Zarthostho Diso," the anniversary of the death of Zarathushtra. About sixty ladies and gentlemen, belonging to the Zoroastrian community, were present and the company afterwards sat down to luncheon at the Brookwood Hotel. The affair was organised by Mr. Nasarvanji Maneckjee Cooper and I am told was considered to be a great success. Khan Bahadur the Hon'ble Mr. Naoroji Vakil, C. I. E., gave a dinner at the Carlton Hotel, at which he entertained the families of his old Comissioners, Messrs. Spence, T. D. Mackenzie, J. Pollen and the late Mr. Logan. The round table over which Mr. Vakil presided was the only table that rose to honour the toast of "His Majesty the King" at this famous Restaurant.

Dundee has been receiving a succession of Anglo-Indian visitors of late. First Sir Andrew Fraser who made successful appeals to the purses of the merchants of th jute city on behalf of Eurasian or Anglo-Indian Education. Then Mr. Gourlay who was able to reassure the said merchants as to the prospects of the jute crop and now Dr. J. Pollen, the President of the British Esperanto Association—who was received by the Lord Provost and Magistrate of the City and was accorded a warm and enthusiastic welcome by the Esperantists of North Britain in the Sixth National Congress assembled. He read the lessons during the Esperanto service in Ward Chapel on Sunday morning and preached for the reverend Mr. Beveridge of the United Free in the evening.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, June 23.

The Aga Khan visited, Frogmore last Friday, and placed wreaths on the graves of Queen Victoria and King Edward.

A Geneva telegram to the 'Rappel" says that Prince Peter Kropotkin is lying ill at Locarno.

The Duke of Westminster, who met with an accident, while playing polo recently, is now able to get about.

The Duke of Sutherland intends to go for the summer to his new estate at Brooks, east of Calgary, Alberta, soon after the Coronation. He is establishing a farm colony there to be settled with Scots farmers.

President Taft and Mrs. Taft celebrated their silver wedding on Monday, when they entertained about 5,000 guests at the White House.

Major-General Bethune met with an accident while riding in Knowsley Park on Saturday. His horse fell and rolled on him. He is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The Duke of Connaught has consented to become honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society. The last honorary President was the King when he was Duke of York. King George is now patron of the Society.

Sunday was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and a representative of the Duke of Wellington travelled to Windsor Castle to present a small banner in accordance with the terms on which the Duke holds the estate voted by Parliament. The banner was hung in the Guard Room over the bust of the first Duke of Wellington, and that presented last year was taken down.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ASCOT NOVELTIES.

During the great gala week which will see the opening of the Horse Show and Ascot, writes a London correspondent in mail week, one's thoughts naturally turn towards millinery and those many fripperies which are so universally connected with such functions. Hats are particularly elaborate and picturesque, and if one only knows the right place to go in search of them there is no need to pay the extravagant prices quoted by so many milliners. A group of three picturesque hats suitable for Ascot on Cup Day, quite inexpensive, are amongst the modest displayed by one firm which is making a stand against extravagance in dress. One is of hay-coloured lace Tegal with a black satin lining, the crown trimmed with a high bouquet of fuchsias and roses—a very favourite floral combination this year. Even more dainty is a big black hat trimmed with a new ospreymount of pink roses; while the third of this trio is of large proportions made entirely of white broderie Anglaise with a narrow lining of black velvet ribbon under the brim, and a simple trimming of white flowers.

COATS FOR THE RACES.

The "penchant" for race coats grows rather than diminishes, and though many of these are very luxurious, still it is quite possible to find pretty and effective models to suit moderate tastes, some of these simple coats being more "chic" than the elaborate models. Particularly pretty and useful both for motoring and race wear are those made of Tussore silk trimmed with black satin; while quite new are the race coats made of coloured linen fashioned on artistic tailored lines, which are relieved by a black collar and buttons.

GIFTS FOR BRIDESMAIDS.

With so many weddings taking place; it is refreshing to find something pretty yet serviceable in the way of bridesmaids' gifts or wedding presents. The particular souvenir which at the moment is in favour is a brooch in the form of the Royal Cipher and the date of the Coronation; it is of gold set with fine white pearls, relieved with translucent red enamel. Needless to say the new brooch not only figures as wedding and bridesmaids' gifts, but is being used for cotillon presents.

NEW BATHING DRESSES.

Each year sees some new departure in artistic bathing dresses, for these costumes require almost as much care as any smart toilette does nowadays. This year bright colours predominate, and no material, from satin to soft silk is counted too extravagant for the purpose. At one shop in the West End, where fashions in such garments are supposed to originate, there is a very charming bathing dress of bright emerald green satin arranged with a long well shaped tunic that is worn over knickers of the same colour and material. The tunic is finished with a folded satin waistband drawn through a buckle, and the bodice part is arranged with an open fisher-woman collar effect and short puff sleeves that are very pretty, but allow plenty of room for swimming. Bright cherry-coloured silk with black-and-white Peking facings, and underknickers of the same Peking, makes another smart effect, while wonders have been achieved in the fashioning of bathing frocks of blue serge and black stockinet, which will always remain in favour for this purpose.

SHOPPING SPECIALITIES.

During this Ascot week, two very important sales were opened in London, which should prove of interest to the many who will visit the Metropolis. One is a sale of lace which, owing to a dissolution of partnership, has come into market and is being sold off by a West End firm at a discount ranging from 33 to 75 per cent. This sale will include a lot of valuable real lace as well as many reproductions of Venetian point, braided Venise, point d'Alencon, Brussels point, etc., Special bargains not to be missed will be found in veils, Chantilly nets, and tucked Brussels and spotted nets, which will be largely used in the manufacture of blouses during the coming autumn. Already dead white net is being used for some frocks, one toilette, worn at a reception last week, of white net with a deep hem of real lace and a deep collar of the same, being relieved by a Japanese sash of dull red crepe worked in gold, which was arranged like a kimono-sash and fell in two short stiff ends behind.

SUMMER FURS.

The second sale is confined to summer furs—or rather furs which will be sold at summer prices to tempt the Coronation visitors to make their winter purchases while they are in town. Owing to the fact that fashions in furs alter so little and all the new shapes in coats and scarves for early autumn and winter wear have already been designed, this is an economy that should appeal to many, although the glass may stand high. Both these shops are prepared to supply catalogues and price lists upon application, and both sales provide real and satisfactory bargains for those who patronise them.

NEW GARNITURES.

For the renovation of evening dresses, one finds some charming beaded garnitures, a particularly effective one being a bolero and sleeves made in silver or in Oriental coloured beads embroidered on black net, which is exceedingly helpful in bringing an old-fashioned evening toilette up to date.

Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

Mix one part to eight parts ordinary flour. "Paisley Flour" is of great assistance to beginners in home baking. For experienced cooks it is no less a boon.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wexford, says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, &c., sell it.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NOT AT ALL AFRAID.

Employer—And what did he say when you asked him to pay the bill?

Clerk—He said he'd break every bone in my body and throw me out of the window if I called again.

Employer—Well, go back and tell him he's very much mistaken if he thinks I'm afraid of his threats.

OUT OF PLACE.

One of the men in a certain company of militiamen made a disparaging remark about the man in front of him.

The victim turned with indignation and assumed a fighting attitude.

Then the captain remarked sharply—That will do there! We don't want any fighting men in this regiment!

NO BANDS.

A weaver was going to get married. He went to the clergyman and said, Ah've comed telling you as aw'm getting wed.

The clergyman smiled and remarked, You mean you've come to give notice for the banns.

Nay, that I haven't, said the budding benedict. We're noan havin' any bands; we're only havin' a concertina after tea.

A SWINDLE.

The widower had married again, and his choice was a wealthy lady about 50 years of age. When the bride and bridegroom returned home from the wedding, the husband, introducing the wife to the children, said,

My dear children, kiss this lady; she is the new mamma I promised to bring you.

Little Charlie took a long and steady look at the new mamma. Then he burst forth with an air of virtuous disgust.

Pa, you have been cheated! She isn't new at all!

SHE REALLY COULDN'T.

The new shopwalker at the large drapery store had had some London experience, and vowed he would make his employers appreciate him at his true value, and his lordly swagger was really impressive, and quite overawed the little countrywoman.

A suit for your little boy? Certainly, madam. Walk this way, please, and off he sailed, elbows and chest out.

I could never walk that way; no, indeed, I couldn't, really, was the startled reply of the prospective customer, and Mr. Shopwalker will never, no never, forget the roars of laughter which greeted his discomfiture, nor the insane giggles of the lady assistants during the remainder of the day.

MISSED A CHANCE.

A well-known doctor and a certain minister are great friends, but they dearly love a joke at each other's expense.

The latter once delivered a series of lectures, and one of them—on Palestine—was not interesting enough to please the audience, which gradually withdrew before its conclusion. Not long afterwards the minister's house was entered by a burglar.

He gave a graphic account of the affair to his friend the doctor and ended by saying, I had him on the flat of his back. I held him so that he could not move an inch.

Good, exclaimed the other. But, my dear sir, what a splendid opportunity that was to have delivered to him your lecture on Palestine.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Now, attend to me carefully, said the bumptious barrister to the country yokel, and tell me whether on April 1, at Tiverton, Mr. Swiftfoot sold the plaintiff a horse.

The witness rubbed his chin thoughtfully.

No, zurr, he answered. He didn't.

What! cried the barrister. Do you mean to deny that any transaction took place between the plaintiff and the defendant?

I didn't deny it, zurr, said the witness implacably. I zed Mr. Swiftfoot didn't sell the plaintiff a horse.

Perhaps you'll be good enough to tell the court what he did sell the plain iff, then! retorted the barrister angrily.

Zertainly, zurr, said the witness. He sold im a mare.

NO FOOLING THE FARMER!

Farmer Meadow, like many another farmer before him, had come to town to see the sights. And he started with the Zoo.

When he arrived there he rubbed his eyes and opened his capacious mouth in wonder. Surely all these quadrupeds were more like monsters of imagination than beasts of reality! After the browing cows and gentle lambkins of his acquaintance he could not reconcile this extraodinary collection of green-eyed, hook-clawed, hump-backed, weird-shaped creatures.

At last he came upon an hippopotamus.

This was too much. After gazing at it for a brief second he turned away with an exclamation.

Ridiculous! he said disgustedly. There ain't no such animal!

THEN HE DID RISE.

I want a rise, sir, squeaked the diminutive office boy.

He was spick and span and small, and reached about the middle button of his employer's waistcoat, while his size in hats would have perplexed any ordinary purveyor for youthful headgear.

How much are you getting? demanded the employer.

Four shillings a week, piped the applicant.

And how much do you want?

Six please, sir,

H'm? growled the employer. Isn't that rather a lot for a small boy to be earning?

Well, if I am small, it isn't my fault, answered the office boy, in aggrieved accents. Since I came to this office I've been worked so hard I haven't had time to grow.

THE QUICKEST CURE.

With knocking knees and flushing face, Mr. Boodle rapped at the study door. The physician on the other side of it called, Come in!

Ah, Mr. Boodle! exclaimed the physician. Have you come to consult me?

Y-yes, sir, replied Mr. Boodle. I have called to—er—ask—for the hand of your daughter.

The physician looked up from his papers. Rising suddenly, he seized the suitor's trembling wrist.

H'm! Feverish! Thought as much! he muttered. How's the appetite?

I can't think of food, sir, when I'm thinking of—

Quite so—quite so! interrupted the doctor. Does your heart trouble you—beat fast?

Ardently! exclaimed Mr. Boodle.

The doctor shook his head with a frown.

You're in love, sir, he announced gravely. Yes, take my daughter. She'll cure you. One guinea, please!

WORSE THAN HE THOUGHT.

A young man and his wife were travelling from America to Europe, accompanied by the young lady's mother. On the voyage the mother fell ill and died. Of course she had to be buried at sea, and so the usual canvas sack was made, but instead of an iron weight to sink the body a bag of coal was used. In commenting on the arrangements afterwards, the bereaved son-in-law said, I always knew where mother-in-law was going, but I never supposed she'd have to carry her own fuel.

WORTHY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

And then—said Ermyntrude, pausing.

Yes. And then? exclaimed Gwendoline.

He asked me—if I had ever been kissed before.

Gwendoline gave a gasp of compassion.

Oh, you poor darling, she cried. How awkward. Of course, you said—er—no?

Dear Gwendoline, said Ermyntrude, raising her righteous eyes to those of her companion, do you not know that honesty is my ideal virtue and that I could never tell a falsehood? Do you not know that the truth is dearer to me than all else?

Yes; I know, whispered Gwendoline, pressing her friend's hand. What did, you say?

I said, replied Gwendoline, returning the pressure. Oh, Clarence, how can you ask?

Twenty-five pounds has been given by the Maharajah of Bikaner to the messenger boy who found and restored a diamond pendant which the Maharajah lost in Pall Mall on the way home from the Levee at St. James's Palace.

Invited by the Burgomaster of Dresden, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of London may possibly, during the forthcoming International Hygienic Exhibition, be able to return the visit of Dresden's representatives a few years ago.

Immortalised by Dickens in his "Pickwick Papers," the Bull Hotel at Rochester is to be sold by auction early this month.

GERMAN NAVY.

Demand for More Cruisers.

At last the German Navy League has condescended to explain what it really means, or wishes to be understood to mean, by its cry of "more cruisers." A communication sent out to the Press by this organization says:

As is generally known, the Navy Law, as amended by the bill of 1908, provides for an establishment of twenty large cruisers. Among these are reckoned the Kaiserin Augusta and the five cruisers of the Hertha class, at present employed as school ships, that is to say, they stand on paper as large cruisers, though they are no longer in any respect equal to the demands made upon vessels of this kind. In the normal course of things, it would be necessary in the near future to replace these ships, the construction of which was begun in the years from 1890 to 1895. And, as a matter of fact, if one looks at the construction plan of the Navy Law of 1908, one sees that after the last supplementary vessel has been voted in 1911, for each of the years from 1912 to 1917, the laying down of a substitutional large cruiser is foreseen. That makes six vessels, and those of which they will take the places are the oldest ships on the establishment, namely, the Kaiserin Augusta and five ships of the Hertha class.

Now, instead of beginning one ship annually in the next six years, the Navy League proposes that two ships should be put on the stocks annually for the next three years. It is consequently by no means a question of building twice six substitutional ships, and thereby raising the establishment of the Navy Law from twenty to twenty-six large cruisers, but merely of the earlier construction of three vessels.

If this communication did not emanate from a semi-official body enjoying the highest patronage and encouragement, not to say control, it would be difficult to accept it, as having been put forward in good faith. It is once more urged that the Navy League demand is not inconsistent with the existing law, but the fact is that the Act of 1900 enumerates the Kaiserin Augusta and five ships of the Hertha class as belonging to the establishment, while that of 1908 contains a schedule regulating the rate of construction up to the year 1917. Consequently, neither can the ships referred to be struck off the establishment, nor the schedule be rearranged without fresh statutory enactment.

EFFECT ON SHIPBUILDERS.

But the weak spot in the Navy League case is this. The schedule of the law of 1908, did not strictly follow the provision that battleships and cruisers should be replaced when they have reached the age of twenty years. That would have involved great irregularity of construction, the laying down of many vessels one year and few the next, which was patently disadvantageous from the point of view of the shipyards. To avoid the inconvenience to industry which would have been involved in such a plan, the construction rendered necessary by the law should, it was urged, be as equally as possible spread over the period in question, in so far as that was consistent with the desideratum of getting as many big ships as possible as soon as possible.

As a result of this qualification, instead of fixing, the keel-layings at three a year for six years, and two annually for the remaining three, the bill provided for the commencement of four new capital ships annually for three years, and only two annually from 1912 to 1917. At the same time, the importance of preserving the native shipbuilding industry from violent fluctuations was always insisted upon. Possibly, it was hoped that something of the nature of the Navy League agitation might turn up, or be turned up, as the case may be, before the drop from four to two keel-layings occurred in 1912.

Now, an amusing point about the whole business is that the Navy League demand has, from the outset, been justified largely by the very principle which was said to underly the schedule of 1908. It was contended that the sudden drop from four keel-layings to two would have a disturbing effect of German industry. But if the Navy League case is to be understood in the sense of the foregoing communication, it would involve the much more serious drop from three to one keel-layings in the year 1914. The inference seems justified that this cannot be contemplated and that an three years' time the League will produce in even more plausible and persuasive argument in favour of adding at least one extra capital ship to the Estimates for the succeeding three years.

In any case, the League demand, as interpreted above, would involve the addition of six, or at any rate five, first-class cruisers to the German fleet, for it affirms the principal that school ships are not to be counted on the establishment. But school ships become super-annuated, like all others, and what then? Will they be replaced by cruisers which have reached the age limit, but would still be available and useful in an emergency, or will entirely new vessels be built to take their places?

The League possibly has answers to these questions up its sleeve; moreover, what matters to the rest of the world is not the strength of Germany's fleet as prescribed by law, but how many new ships she builds and when she lays them down. If she has three first-class cruisers each three years earlier than at present arranged, her actual increase of power, quite apart from probable consequent modifications of her building programme, will be very considerable.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—June 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major B E M Gurdon, C I E, D S O, B
Major H V M Langtry, I A, B
Capt G U Yule, R E, B
Mr J J Anderson, B Cov
Mr J O Fauntthrope, B Cov
Mr H P Hewett, B Cov
Mr S C Mukerjee, B Cov
Mr F W Ward, B Cov
Mr H O Reynolds, B Cov
Mr G Clarke, B
Mr F E Goodall, B
Mr A C Gupta, B
Mr H J Glenn, B
Mr C B Brook, B
Mr W R Horn, B
Mr P E King, B
Mr N M Carnell, B
Mr W Butler, B
Mr P Bonarjee, B
Mr W D Swinney, B
Mr J J Meikle, B
Mr G T Walker, B
Mr C A B Smith, B
Mr N White, B
Mr G W Shaw, B
Mr W Youngson, B
Mr L A Unwin, B
Rev R M Kirwan, B
Mr B T F Kirk, Bo Cov
Mr S K Bapat, Bo
Col F Wadeson, I A
Col T H Smith, 12 Cav
Lieut-Col W M Carpendale, 8 Cav
Lieut-Col F G Batten, 61 Prs
Lieut-Col J A G Ramsford, Burma Inf Bde
Lieut-Col G S Fraser, 110 M L I
Major R. Benwell, 35 S Horse
Major P C Palin, 14 Sikhs
Major F C S Samborne-Palmer, 13 Raj
Major A W N Raven, 117 Mah
Capt H E ap Rhys Pryce, S T C
Capt W S Smith, 21 Cav
Capt C J White, 53 Sikhs
Lieut C H Clibborn, 92 Punj
Lieut J A Field, R E
Lieut A S Coffin, 28 Punj-
Lieut G F T Oakes, R E
Lieut H C Chaytor, 26 Cav
Second Lieut N Morton, Unatt List, I A
Nursing Sister P Mactavish Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F C Chamier, B Gov, 3 mo M C
Mr P N Sen, B, 2 days on M C
Mr R C Lorimer, B, 3 mo M C
Mr M A Hartnell, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F A Paul, B, 6 weeks on M C
Mr D G T Walker, B, 4 mo M C
Mr F W Wilson, B, to Aug 31, 1911, on M C
Mr H E de B Prescott, Bo, 3 mo M C
Mr P O'Brien, Bo, 2 mo M C
Col C N Watts, G S O, 9th Div, to Aug 20, 1911
Major C B Elliott, 30 Lrs, 2 mo
Capt R G G Croly, I M S, 4 mo M C
Capt W E Brierley, I M S, 6 weeks on M C
Lieut K B Jeynson, 15 Lrs 2 mo
Lieut H F P Hornsby, 5 Cav, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr G Holme, B
Mr S C Bose, B
Mr G U Mollard, B
Mr E Arundel Smith, B
Miss E E Davies, B
Mr N C Macleod, Bo

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, to the age Of all Chemists an Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road. London, England.

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Tyres.

Motorist: "Suit me? I should think so!—as none other can."

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CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., 110 Russa Rd., North.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
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CROWN PIANOS.
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PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.
UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.
BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.

Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.

Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.

Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.

Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be readically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, ilea, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellow—and complaints hereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are permanently cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8, For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralyse, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen (for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 15 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th Feorury 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1908.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 6.] [BOMBAY, July 7.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 11-16	1-16	
do. Rentes	94 1-4		unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	94	1-4	
do. Govt. Securities..	94 1-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in London	24 3-8		1-16
do. 2 months' beacc...	24 7-16		1-16
do. in New York	52 3-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Pariz.	25·29	1-2	1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·45		unchgd
do. at New York...	4·85 1-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		since
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-8		unchgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7-8		unchgd
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1-4	1-8	
Interest 7 day Market Loans..	1 3-8		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 23-32+1-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fa l caused by absence of buying orders.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£20,000,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Public Deposits	...£10,500,000	Dec. £5,000,000
Other Deposits	...£52,600,000	Inc. £5,400,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	...£37,600,000	Inc. £1 200,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,700,000	Dec. £ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Weak.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Firm but not active.	
Total Sales	...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...		530
Imports	...	4,000
Mid Americans	...	8·03+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown.		10 5-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
7·69 —04	7·41 —05	7·12 —03	6·99 —07	6·94 —07

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·93 —07	6·91 —07	6·94 —07	6·95 —07

New York Official Noon Call Oct. 13·20 Jan. 13·18
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·10 Jan. 13·07

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports	... 1,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	... 6,000
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	... 5,000
Spot Cotton—	14·85 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 14-16—30	Declined on favourable weather reports and on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of Dec. 13-16—32	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 15 unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 13·02 —27
Do. do Dec.	... 13 04—27
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M G	...6 3-8
F G Bengal M G	...6 1-2
Fine Bengal M G	...6 5-8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	... 33 3 4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.	
Red Karachi	...33 2-8
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.	
Tone—Firmer.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...33 1-4 Done,
Do. Months—July.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

Australian	... 34 Done.
Do. Month—July—	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	...45
Do. Months—July.-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...46 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	... 41 1-2
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done and Buyers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...63 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...63 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	13 5-16—1-16

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...4-2—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...£ 68 1-4
Yellow Metal	...£ 6 1-16
Standard Copper G, M. B.	...£56 13-13

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay	...19

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...14 9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.
Tone—Very firm at the advance.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...13 4 1-2—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...July.
Tone—Quiet nominal in the absence of business.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...11 11 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipment	...Aug.
Tone—Large speculative business.	
BEAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	...15 3 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...July-August.
Tone—Very firm at previous rates.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...11-6 —Value.
Months of Shipments	...July.
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos, 16×18 C and F Calcutta —	.....
Do do,	July—10 8 1-4—Value.
	Aug-Nov—10 8 1-4—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi —	.....
Do. do,	July—10 9 3-4—Value.
	Aug-Nov—10 9 3-4—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta —	.....
Do. do,	July—11 8 1-4—Value.
	Aug-Nov—11 8 1-4—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi —	.....
Do. do,	July—11 9 3-4—Value.
	Aug-Nov—11 9 3-4—Value.

General Tone—Held for higher prices. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [7TH July, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
25 Boxes Bulns.	Rs. 15,36,000	London	National Bank.
Sovereigns.	1,59,375	do	do
7 Boxes Bulns.	4,99,200	do	Chartered Bank
2 do.	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
2 do.	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns.	56,250	do	do
86 Bars Silver.	1,50,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns.	96,600	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 5th July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	31	37,121
B B and C I Railway	34	41,256

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 3-16d for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been some enquiry for bank remittance. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady,

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Sept.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...133
Shanghai "	...177 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market has remained quiet but steady at our quotations as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 4 0
Settlement	... " 95 0 0

BULLION :—

The London market for Bar Silver closed 1-16 lower for ready and 1-8 lower for forward at 24 3-8 and 24 7-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 52 3-4. The local market has been quiet but steady as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	...	" 62 5 0
" 1st settlement	...	" 62 5 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	" 62 6 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 33.30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s 4d and 16.70 lakhs T.T. at 1s 41-32d, tenderers receiving 6 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 52·90 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 16th June and arrived to-day with the mail of the 23rd June, brings £160,000 bar gold £80,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 5,00,000
Bombay	...	... " 6,70,000
Madras	...	... " 2,60,000
Total...		... " 14,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 23rd June and comes with the mail of the 30th June brings the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 10,70,000
Bombay	...	... " 11,20,000
Madras	...	... " 6,00,000
Total...		... " 27,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 30th June and comes with the mail of the 7th July brings £150,000 bar gold and £50,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 6,70,000
Bombay	...	... " 14,30,000
Madras	...	... " 14,10,000
Total...		... " 35,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	14,92,000
Other Deposits	54,75,000	.....
Sundries	.....	4,31,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	8,48,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	84,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	8,89,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	5,67,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	14,76,000
Bullion	.....	84,000
Balance with other Banks.	... "	1,73,000
Sundries	.....	88,000
Cash	60,62,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	31,841	24,305	+ 6,536
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 6th July	2,388,807	3,104,649	—715,842
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	29,159	13,208	+15,951
China ...			
Japan ...	29,633	15,916	+13,722
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	58,797	29,124	+29,673
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 6th July			
Europe ...	881,519	1,058,242	—124,723
China ...	14,519	95,001	— 80,491
Japan ...	561,929	800,752	—238,823
Coast Ports ...	30,621	32,131	— 1,510
Total...	1,490,579	1,986,126	—445,547
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ..	9,456	3,220	+ 6,236
China ...			
Japan ...	601	Nil	+ 601
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 17th June 1911—10,124 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th April 1911—3,491 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	237	400,471	421,987
Central India... ...	243	147,074	218,482
Barsee and Nagur ...	619	116,275	268,350
Berar	818	358,925	525,631
Central Provinces ...	213	149,684	293,712
Total Comras ...	2,130	1,172,427	1,728,162
Dholleras	3,753	260,180	248,272
Broach	289	218,471	304,830
Compta and Dharwar.	15,232	203,116	216,284
Westerns	3,881	31,073	34,746
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	574	293,821	407,802
Bengals (Rajputans)...	2,140	130,274	117,414
Sind	2,779	62,638	41,801
Persian	14	2,442	3,843
American	... ..	6,522	853
Egyptian	43	2,305	397
Other sorts	3	537	245
Total ...	30,844	2,388,807	3,104,649

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 6th July, 1911	2,388,807
	2,638,807
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 6th July, 1911	1,490,579
	1,148,228
Afloat	10,057
	1,138,171
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	619,525
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 7th July, 1910 ...	518,646
Difference since last week	— 7,340

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

We have already referred during the week to the Bureau Report, the publication of which had been awaited with much interest. The Report was certainly of a bearish character, but the continuance of draught in Texas has been causing considerable anxiety, and the American markets, which were closed on the day following the issue of the Report, reopened with a rise of about twenty points in New Crop months and fifteen points in Spot Cotton. Advices received this morning from America show a decline of about 30 points on favourable weather reports. The market is undoubtedly nervous and will continue so for some time to come as a large crop in America this season is an absolute necessity. The trade has perforce become accustomed to high prices during the last two seasons, but is anxious for relief from the strain of prospective inadequate supplies.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct. ...	13·23	13·16	—07
" Dec. ...	new position	13·16	new position
Spot ...	14·80	14·85	+05
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	13·03	13·02	— 01
" Dec. ...	new position	13·02	new position
Spot ...	15·1-16	15	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug..	7·77	7·69	—·08
" Oct.-Nov...	7·02	6·99	—·03
Spot ...	8·11	8·03	—·03

The local market has been irregular during the past week. From Rs. 318 good Broach dropped to Rs. 311 and again advanced to Rs. 320. Weather conditions have been the absorbing topic of interest, and daily reports from the different districts up-country have governed the market. There has been some enquiry by exporters for Oomras and Bengals, but sellers are not inclined to do business owing to the uncertainty regarding prospects of the Indian Crop. At the close the market is easier owing to the drop in the American markets.

Ready cotton has ruled quiet and there has been a marked falling off in the demand both by exporters and mills. Rates are easier, and holders are more inclined to part with stocks even at some reduction.

Crop reports are far from satisfactory. Rain has fallen in the Barsi-Nugger section and also in the Central Provinces, and for the time being relief has been afforded in these districts. The United Provinces, Punjab, Guzerat and Kathiawar are all suffering from want of rain, and the situation is acute in the Bengal districts where the maximum temperature is 10 to 15 degrees above the normal. General rain is urgently regular within the next week.

HATRA.

There is a continuance of the enquiry for New Crop, but sellers are very scarce, and little business is reported. Good Broach closes rather easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 313-14	Mar'h,
Fine M G Nagpur ...	...	" 316	Jan.
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	...	" 307	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	...	" 286	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 301	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 292	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	...	" 284	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	" 260	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	3,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·65 —03	7·40 —04	7·03 —04	6·96 —03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·90 —04	6·90 —03	6·90 —03	6·91 —03	6·92 —03

FREIGHTS.

The market continues very dull and there is little business passing.

The following engagements are reported :—
ANTWERP :—July, light seeds at 12s.
HAMBURG :—Augt-Sept., light seeds at 13s. 6d. No fixtures are reported this week.
The following are the rates asked :—
GENOA :—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton, 17s. wheat. July.
DUNKIRK :—14-6 seeds, 15s. cotton, ready, "Clan Farquhar."
LEGHORN AND NAPLES :—17s. 6d. seeds. July.
ANTWERP :—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton July ; 1,000 tons only.
HAMBURG :—15s. 6d. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton, July.
HULL :—14s. 13 cwts, July, small lot.
MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL :—16s. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton, Ellerman.
P. P. August, 15s. Hamburg 6d. extra.
LONDON AND HAVRE :—15s. 6d. sellers option August-September.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

As anticipated there has been little or no change either way during the past week. The upward tendency of the market owing to scanty rains was checked by quieter advices from Home, but it now looks as though consumers were more inclined to buy on a large scale than they have lately done, and we anticipate some improvement in prices.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 12 2 6 B. T.
September	... " 13 0 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

Exporters have been buying more freely during the week. Dealers after selling a moderate amount are inclined to raise prices but shippers are meeting the advance. With small stocks and the improved demand the market is likely to advance,

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	...Rs. 7 0 0 B.T.
Brown Etawah	" 7 1 0 "
Yellow Guzerat	" 7 14 0 "
Yellow Cawnpore	" 7 9 0 "

POPPYSEED :—

Changes in this market have been slight and on the whole the tone is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 9 15 6 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

There has been a good demand and rates are steadier.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 5 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Market quiet but steady with a moderate business.

We quote :—

Ready	...Rs. 21 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

A steady market. Fair demand.

We quote :—

Bold	...Rs. 42 0 0
Small	" 40 8 0

MOWRASEED :—

The market is steady with a good enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 7 0 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Early in the week there was a better enquiry from Home owing to unfavourable weather in America. Local mills are out of the market but prices show a tendency to rise owing to insufficient rain up-country.

We quote :—

White Pessi ready	...Rs. 4 12 0 R.T.
White Delhi Agt-September	" 5 2 6 "
White Delhi April-May...	" 5 7 0 "

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	... 30,844 bales
Wheat ...	...	" 1,06,037 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	... 49,097 "
Rapeseed ...	...	... 12,467 "
Gingellyseed	...	... 629 "
Poppyseed ...	...	... 7,901 "
Groundnuts...	...	... 5,490 "
Castorseed ...	...	... 20,125 "
Rice ...	...	... 26,610 "
Myrabollams	...	... 16,420 "
Cottonseed ...	...	... 37,124 "
Mowrassed ...	...	... 55,244 "
Gram ...	...	... 13,293 "
Joowar ...	...	... 2,447 "
Maize ...	...	... 1,103 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet and unchanged

GREY GOODS :—There is a moderate demand and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is quiet and business is slack.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—There is little business doing here. The Home market is quiet.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The markets remains steady and unchanged with little business doing.

DHOOTIES :—There is no demand here. The Home market is steady.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has been somewhat quietor during the week and prices have receded to the extent of 10 per ton. Our market is also quiet and rupee prices are 6 to 8 annas lower than last week.

PETROLEUM.

			per case
Snowflake Brand	...150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand	...150°	American	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand	... 75°	Abel A'can	" 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant	... 76°	Abel A'can	" 4 8 2
Monkey Brand	...125°	American	" 4 0 2
Tiger Brand	...125°	American	" 4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins	...125°		per 2 tins " 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins	...125°		" 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins	125°		" 3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins	125°		" 3 10 0

Unsteady.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	... 5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0 unsteady.
Kerosine Oil "Chukko." per two tins	... 3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	... 2 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	... 3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	... 2 10 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	... 0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	... 0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	... 0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and the prices are nearly unchanged and have not fluctuated much. Reports of rains nearly all round are likely to put up prices. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs 1,740 C. D. Bank of India's are steady at Rs 68 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs 52 1-4; Credit Bank shares have changed hands at Rs 10; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs 10 1-2. In Railway Companies a good lot of Tapty-Valley Ry. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs 495; Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs 630, new shares at Rs. 605; Amritsar-Patti's have improved to Rs 128; Ahmedabad-Dholka's are unchanged at and about Rs. 122. Central Provinces Railway shares have been put through at Rs 30 1-2 C D; Gujarat Railway shares are steady at Rs 29. In Press Companies, New Mofussil's are steady at Rs 880; New Berar's are quiet at Rs 540; Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs 137 1-2 ; Sindh Press shares are steady at Rs 700. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs 240; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have ruled at and about Rs 575. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs 135 and preference shares are steady at Rs 172. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are steady at Rs 280; and preference shares are in demand at Rs 285; Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs 89. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company shares are steady at Rs. 20; Bombay Flours at Rs. 850; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 820. The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs 63; preference shares are unchanged at Rs 161 and deferred shares are quiet at Rs. 96; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 525, Shivrajpur's are unchanged at Rs. 17 1-2. In Mill Companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs 1,740; Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,100 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares at Rs 1,170; Crescent's are reported to have changed hands at Rs 73 3-4 ; David's are steady at Rs 391 1-4 ; Farulbhai's at Rs 205; Finlay's have been put through at Rs 257 1-2 ; Kohinoor's have closed steady at Rs 667 1-2; Leopold have improved to Rs 70 1-2 ; Maneckji Petit's are at and about Rs 2,627 1-2; New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs 180; Sassoons S and W Co, are unchanged at Rs 800 ; Standard's have ruled at and about Rs 960. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1911 ...	...Rs. 1,29,132
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 27,148
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th April 1911	...Rs. 5,54,356
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 18,753

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1911 ...	...Rs. 33,370
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 665
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th April 1911	...Rs. 1,16,522
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,644

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1911 ...	...Rs. 12,425
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 315
Total earnings from 1st January to 30th April 1911 ...	...Rs. 44,779
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,212

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 17th June 1911	...Rs. 8,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 108
Total earnings from 1st January to 17th June 1911	...Rs. 2,03,604
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 94,042

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rokeby s—8,000 cwts ponemeal, E C Nanjee.
Circassia s—164 bales wool, D Koondanmul ; 55 bales cotton waste, N Damjee ; 23 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 25 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—72 bales hemp, M Moolji and Co ; 53 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Deo Balduino s—27 cwts hingda, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clautsham s—10,825 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—12 bales twist, H M H Esmail and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—481 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—250 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 600 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy and Co ; 262 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Claveresk s—52 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2000 cwts gingellyseed, 5,680 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

C Ferd Laeisz s—372 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 2 pots geranium oil, Bauer and Krause ; 55 bales cotton C Peraj and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

C Ferd Laeiszs—2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 530 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 12 cwts hingda, R Jeewandas and Co.
Clan Farquhar s—1,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co : 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 150 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 102 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR CONSTAN TINOPLE.

Deo Balduino s—3 bales twist, H Ebrahim and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Deo Balduino s—125 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—740 bales twist, M M Essabhoy and Co ; 30 cwts coplate, R Jeewandas and Co ; 200 bales twist, 400 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—4 bales twist, The M B Kaisha ; 500 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co ; 800 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 600 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 1,450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 60 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—1,001 cwts myrabollams, C H B Forbes and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.)
For speaking to the minutes of order.

623-09 Pestonji R K and Co Vithaldas Mohanji vs Lalji Doongersey and others Tyabji D and Co
422-09 Motichand and D S B Mehta Bishambhirnath Tolaram and others vs Kaikushru Merwanji Kaka and others Edgelow G W and Co
For Decree Absolute.
1102-10 Daphtary L and D The Indian Specie Bank vs The Queen Spg Wg Co Nanu H and Co
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.
167-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Lalji Neusey Ludha vs Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co.
423-09 T A Gandhi Maganlal Shivlal vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others, Raghavaya B and W Smetham B and Co S B Mehta Shamrao M and H T A Gandhi, Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard
302-09 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azain vs the Hansa Line of steamer, Craigie B and Co. Part heard
14-11 Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Thakordas and others vs Premsukhdas Gopinath Bicknell M and R Part heard
456-09 Dickshit D and S Hiralal Hurprasad and another vs Bai Naoji widow and others Khunderao L and M
220-07 Motichand and D Ishwardas Mody vs Narandas Tulsidas Bhaishaukar K and G
397-10 Kanga and S Dadaba Janardhan and others vs Haricband Dhakji and others Subnis and G Kanga and S
322-10 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motishivlai vs The Bombay Cotton Mills Co Payne and Co
343-10 Mirza M and M Narotamdas Bechardas vs Ayab Kumari Tyabji D and Co
46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhai Shankar Nanabhai vs Morarji Keshawji Edgelow G W and Co.
691-09 Dikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar R ve Jatashankar Jugjiwandas Acherya, Bhaishankar K and G
754-09 Wadia G and Co Alby Jaith Mistry vs Vannialidas Jiwandas Bros Mathubhai J and M
612-09 Dastur and Co Narotamdas Premji vs Purshotam Soonderji and others Madhowji K and C
692-09 Dikshit D and S Trimbaklal Dewshankar Rawal vs Gordhandas Gorohal and others Bhaishankar K and G
142-09 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Bomonji Rustomji and others Thakurdas and Co
578-09 Nanu H and Co Ibrahim Abdullaly Moochalla and others vs C Chhaganlal and Co Maneeklal and N
629-10 Pestonji R R K and Co Kesrising Chandmul vs Gangadas Nagindas Motichand and another.
724-10 Thakurdas and Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chapwala Captain and V
744-10 Smetham B and Co Ghellabhai Shivji vs Valabh

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, June 23.

THE UNION OF HEARTS.

The innate orderliness, no less than the loya enthusiasm, of a British crowd is impressively re vealed at such times as the present. On Wednes day night, the routes of Thursday's and Friday's processions were thronged with people on foot and in all sorts of vehicles, and progress in any direction was very slow. Yet speaking generally, there was no impatience. The costermonger with his wife and children on the donkey cart, the crowded charabanc, the heavily-laden omnibus, the horse-drawn brougham, and the smartly-appointed motor-car, and their highly diversified occupants, were all mixed together in a vast, good-humoured, loyal mass; and all the while the police had the situation confortably under control. The harmonious mingling of classes was even more strikingly illustrated in the scenes outside Buckingham Palace as the King's guest were leaving after the State banquet. Here, again, there were no restrictions as to the class of vehicle allowed to pass along the Mall; and, as a result, the seemingly endless succession of Royal carriages, with their scarlet coachmen and footmen, drove along with charabancs crowded with South Londoners singing "God save the King" or playing "Rule Britannia," on the strange instrument known as the "mouth-organ," the English equivalent, one presumes, for the French "mirliton" on which Taffy and Little Billee made such agreeable music that happy afternoon at Meudon, while Trilby and the Laird danced their blameless "can-can."

OUTWARD HO!

It is just a decade since the increase in British emigrants to destinations within the Empire caught up the total of those who left for the United States and non-British countries. This disposes of an old and warrantable grievance with far-sighted Imperialists, and, since the tide turned, the figures have been steadily developing in the right direction. In 1910, according to the returns published by Mr. Burns, the number of British-born subjects changing their clime, but not their allegiance, was more than double the number, one is glad to realise, of those who transferred that allegiance to other flags. For though emigration, from the national point of view, is only a substitute for higher blessings, it is well that our daughter Dominions should get the benefit. The steady progress that Mr. Burns reports should be specially gratifying to those Colonial Ministers who have striven to increase the prospects and attractions overseas for the restless margin of our population at home. During the week Mr. Easton, the honorary secretary of the British Immigration League of Australia, threw an interesting light on the improvements he and his colleagues have effected of late. Australia, alarmed at the fact that her population has remained practically unaltered in the past ten years, is now making a strong bid, not merely for the competent agriculturist settler and his family, but for the surplus youth of our towns, in the hope of tempting them to undertake the farming course she now provides under the Dreadnought and other schemes. So far, so good. We are not anxious to unload our native stock, but there will always be a roving spirit in the younger fry, whether the census encourages it or not. And all one asks is that they shall be welcomed as fellow-subjects, and put in the right way towards prosperity.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR GIRLS.

The Census has once more recorded that there are over a million more women than men in England and Wales; and, ungallant as it sounds, the fact is recognised as a highly undesirable one, in view of modern conditions of life. The curious thing, however, is that, so far as can be ascertained, the disparity has always been with us. The relative figures in the Census of a hundred years ago were 1,057 female to every 1,000 males. To-day they are 1,068 females to every 1,000 males. Down to the Census of 1851 a slight irregular decrease of the disproportion was noticeable, but since 1851 the figures have steadily shown the tendency observed to-day. They explain many phenomena in our social system, and obviously shed their light on the whole of the Women's Rights movement. Meanwhile, the Overseas Dominions are still asking for more women. Can we not, in Lear's phrase, "shake the superflux to them"? Such counties as Sussex and Cardiganshire, in particular, where the majority is over 1,200 to 1,000, should certainly be eager to promote female emigration. The fuller life and better rewards that await women in the colonies as compared with those which so many of them suffer at home, cannot be too widely made known.

SUPPLIES CUT OFF.

The Miners' Federation of Great Britain has certainly exhausted every effort to bring the South Wales strikers to reason. Seven weeks have passed since the Federation's representatives agreed with the coal-owners upon terms which they considered satisfactory, more particularly as provision was made to secure that payment for work in abnormal places should be specially arranged for upon the spot, with umpires in reserve. But the strikers insisted upon holding out, and now they know definitely that the representatives of their fellows in every other part of the country are against them. What is more important is that the Federation's weekly contribution of £3,000 to strike pay will now cease. It is certain, of course, that this strike, which has now continued for nine months, must soon perish of inanition when the supplies are cut off and from that point of view the Federation's decision is all to the good. What is to be feared is a renewal of the Ton-y-pandy proceedings. The anarchy which results from Socialist preaching has taken a severe hold upon these misguided men. One can only hope that the Home Secretary will not shilly-shally a second time, when the protection of the forces of law and order is requied.

PIPES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

In that gradual pursuit of old currents of conquest and exploration, nothing is more romantic than to find that instead of our discovering the wonders of the East, it was the Eastren races who pioneered Western Europe before our civilisation awoke. We are still working with profit on the remains of the successive occupations of Britain, but this is easy work compared with the research of present-day savants into the Phœnician remains along the west coast of France, or the traces of the first invaders of Spain. It is only since the old resentment of her decline began to change to a more philosophic and progressive mood that Spain has come to a sense of either the possibilities of the future or the importance of the past, and her new-found energy is promoting a battle-royal between her pride and her prosperity. In the enthusiast on Spanish architecture who writes to the "Times" one seems to identify the writer who proclaimed in its columns last year the re-emergence of a buried city which turns out to have been hardly so much buried as he thought; it was another case where the report of extinction had been greatly exaggerated. But he seems to raise a substantial case for protest when he points out the danger that attends the magnificent old Roman aqueduct near Seville which is so fine a monument of pre-Christian times. The local authorities propose to demolish it in favour of iron pipes, which cannot possibly provide a better water supply than this venerable conduit, and must rob the city and Spain of one of their grandest memorials of antiquity. Byron in "Don Juan" used some rather free rhymes about Seville, but if this scheme goes through one will begin to think they fall short of the case.

THE OTHER RUDYARD.

The American bard who calls himself Rudyard Kipling, and was sentenced to thirty days for drunkenness at the Bloomfield (New Jersey) police-court, talks in verse just as the average man converses in prose. His immediate reply to the magistrate on being asked for his address, "My home is on the ocean blue, I tell you this because it's true," is not only verse, but, verse possessing the very unusual combination of poetical fancifulness with a calm and commanding assertion of character. "I tell you this because it's true." Was ever a more triumphant "ipse dixit"? Did ever an essential, inevitable, and irrepressible truthfulness assert itself with greater power or in fewer words. Yet when the bard, in his fine frenzy, went on to say, "I've tried at times to mend my ways, But suppose I'm good for thirty days" an unsympathetic magistrate, deaf to the appeal of the Muse, took him at his word, and with a brief, "That's enough for once! You're a mighty bad poet but a good guesser. Thirty days for Rudyard!" hurried him off to the cells. And now, no doubt he flings his tears in couplets at a warders' ears. And as we write we hear him say, "Good mornin, sir it's fine to-day; but ain't it hard a bard should dwell imprisoned in a dungeon-cell!" Poor Rudyard!

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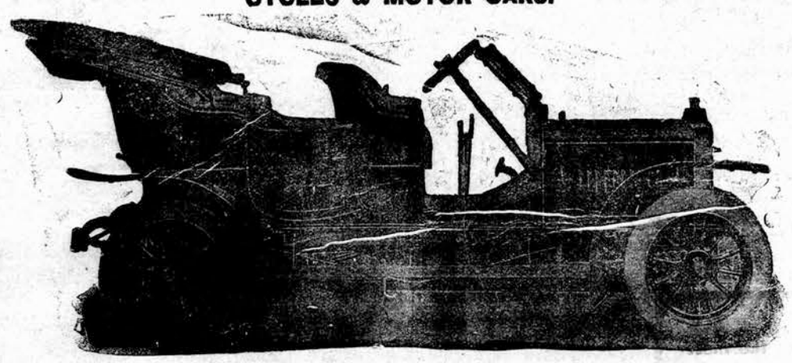

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